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TFS - 242
July 1987

Fruit

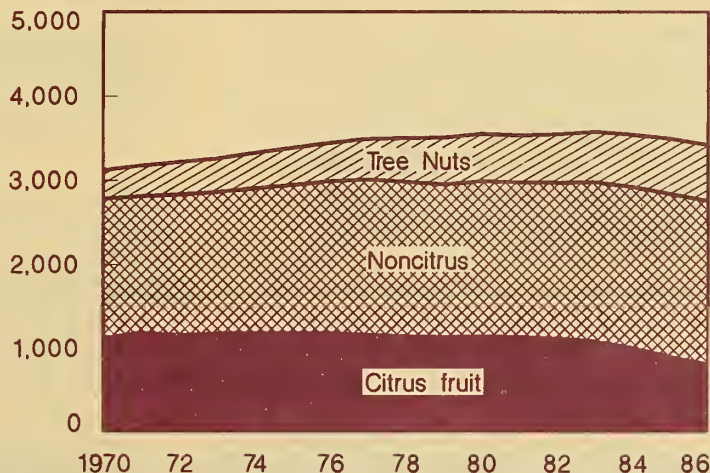
Situation and Outlook Yearbook

NOV 8 '87

NOV 8 '87

Bearing Acreage for Fruits and Tree Nuts

Thousand acres



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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released July 29, 1987. The next summary of the Fruit Situation and Outlook is scheduled for September 4, 1987. Summaries and full Situation and Outlook reports, including tables, may be accessed electronically. For details, call (301) 982-6662.

The *Fruit Situation and Outlook* is published three times a year and supplemented by a yearbook. Annual subscriptions are available

from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. For ordering and pricing information, call the GPO order desk at (202) 783-3238.

Current subscribers will receive renewal notices from the Government Printing Office approximately 90 days before their subscriptions expire. Notices will be sent ONLY ONCE and should be returned promptly to ensure uninterrupted service.

SUMMARY

Utilized production of citrus and noncitrus tree fruits and grapes has fluctuated widely over the last 17 years (1970-1986), due mainly to the weather. However, total utilized production rose from an annual average of 21.4 million tons during 1970-72 to 24.4 million during 1984-86. This increase was attributed to a 41-percent jump in noncitrus production that resulted in part from an abnormally low 1970-72 base period caused by the 1972 spring freeze in California. This freeze damaged crops significantly, particularly grapes and prunes. As a result of recent freezes in Florida and Texas, citrus production was down 9 percent from an annual average of 11.8 million tons in 1970-72 to 10.8 million in 1984-86. Consequently, the noncitrus share of fruit production increased from 45 to 56 percent. The freeze also reduced total citrus acreage to 805,100 in 1986, the lowest level in 17 years, or a decrease of 28 percent from 1970. In contrast, bearing acreage for noncitrus fruit advanced to nearly 2 million in 1986, or an increase of 11 percent from 1970.

Among the major noncitrus fruits, grape production has trended upward, reaching a record 6.6 million tons in 1982. Grapes showed the largest production increase, up 66 percent from an annual average of 3.2 million tons during 1970-72 to 5.3 million during 1984-86. California registered most of the increase. As demand for wine accelerated in the 1970's, heavy plantings of grape vines in California expanded bearing acreage. The expansion also was aided by special farm tax provisions that created development incentives for increasing acreage. Consequently, California grape production rose from 2.8 million tons in 1970-72 to 4.9 million in 1984-86, and the increase in wine variety grape production more than tripled. U.S. grower prices peaked at \$297 a ton in 1981 from the low of \$94.20 in 1970, and then steadily declined to \$171 in 1985. However, the smaller 1986 crop strengthened the price to \$224. The total U.S. grape crop was valued at \$1.17 billion in 1986, the highest since 1983.

Apple production advanced almost 30 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86, with most of the increase in Michigan, New York, and Washington. Washington, the leading producer, accounted for one-third of the U.S.

apple crop. Production in Washington more than doubled from 1970-72 to 1984-86 because of heavy plantings in the early 1970's. Expansion of apple acreage in Washington resulted from the combined effects of profitability and tax benefits. Production in Michigan and New York rose 20 and 8 percent, respectively. Because of rising demand, apple prices have been strong. The 1986 apple prices received by growers averaged a record 13.6 cents a pound. The 1986 crop was valued at \$1.07 billion.

U.S. peach production fluctuated erratically, with an overall decrease of 14 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86. California growers pulled out large numbers of both clingstone and freestone peach trees because of low prices resulting from reduced demand for canned peaches and fruit cocktail. From 1970-72 to 1984-86, California clingstone production, most of which is for canning, fell 25 percent. However, California freestone peach production gained 23 percent during the same period. South Carolina is also one of the leading freestone peach States, but because of weather variations, its production fluctuated widely. Nevertheless, comparing 1970-72 with 1984-86, South Carolina peach production rose 30 percent. U.S. freestone peach production dropped 3 percent. However, because of the sharp decrease in California clingstone peach production, the share of freestone production increased from 52 to 58 percent of the total peach crop. With the reduced production, grower prices for all peaches were substantially higher in the mid-1980's than in the early 1970's.

U.S. pear production fluctuated widely from 1970 to 1986, with an overall increase of 16 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86. California, Oregon, and Washington, the major producing States, accounted for 99 percent of the U.S. crop. Although California is the largest producer, its output increased only slightly from 1970-72 to 1984-86. Production in Oregon and Washington increased 35 and 43 percent, respectively. Grower prices have been erratic but strong in recent years, reaching a record \$269 a ton in 1985.

Exports of major fresh deciduous fruit such as apples, grapes, and pears have risen since the early 1970's. Fresh apple exports

almost tripled, peaking in 1980. Fresh pear exports also gained sharply. Exports of fresh grapes peaked in 1971, and fell 6 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86. In 1986/87, exports of fresh apples and pears have remained strong, while those of fresh grapes have continued weak. Bananas, fresh apples, and fresh pineapples are the three major imported fruits, with increases of 52, 196, and 76 percent, respectively, from calendar year 1970-72 to 1984-86.

The substantial decline in U.S. citrus fruit production since 1970-72 has been due primarily to a significant decline in orange production, which resulted from recent freezes in Florida and Texas. However, citrus production has gradually recovered in Florida and Texas. During the last 17 years (1969/70-1985/86), U.S. orange production has fluctuated from a high of 11.8 million tons in 1979/80 to a low of 6.7 million in 1984/85. Florida has been the leading orange-producing State since 1945/46. Florida orange production reached its highest level, 9.3 million tons, in 1979/80, as extensive plantings after the severe 1962 freeze came into full bearing. However, because of several freezes in the 1980's, Florida orange production fell to 4.7 million tons in 1984/85, the smallest crop since 1967/68. Comparing 1970-72 with 1984-86, Florida orange output was down 19 percent, and its share of the U.S. crop fell from 77 to 71 percent. For 1986/87, Florida orange production continued to rise to 5.4 million tons.

In contrast, California orange production has increased sharply since the early 1970's, as new plantings in central California started to bear fruit. California orange output rose 30 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86, and its share of the U.S. crop increased from 18 to 27 percent.

Arizona and Texas produce less than 5 percent of the U.S. orange crop, and output is trending downward. The December 1983 freeze reduced Texas orange production to 107,000 tons in 1983/84, the smallest crop since 1967/68, and no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 orange crop. Since then, Texas orange production has gradually recovered. The July 1 estimate for the 1986/87 Texas orange crop was 37,000 tons, up 164 percent from the previous year. Arizona orange production has trended

downward to 68,000 tons in 1983/84, the lowest level since 1962/63. Comparing 1970-72 with 1984-86, Arizona orange output was down 50 percent.

Because of freeze damage, orange prices received by growers have been strong. U.S. orange on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$7.41 a box in 1984/85, the highest level during the last 17 years. On-tree returns for fresh oranges were particularly strong, averaging \$10.14 a box in 1984/85. Overall, on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$5.85 in 1984-86, up 257 percent from 1970-72.

During the last 17 years, U.S. grapefruit production fluctuated from a low of 2.2 million tons in 1983/84 to a high of 3 million in 1976/77 and 1977/78. Output in 1984-86 was moderately below 1970-72, reflecting mainly the 1983 freeze in Texas, which sharply reduced production. Florida's grapefruit output rose slightly from 1970-72 to 1984-86, and its share of U.S. grapefruit production increased from 74 to 82 percent. Texas grapefruit output reached a peak of 557,000 tons in 1981/82 because of increased production of the Ruby Red variety, which has strong export demand. The 1983 freeze reduced the Texas crop to only 128,000 tons in 1983/84, the lowest production since 1967/68 and no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop. However, production has gradually recovered to a projected 77,000 tons in 1986/87 from only 9,000 tons in 1985/86.

High demand has kept grapefruit prices strong in recent years. U.S. grapefruit on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$4.21 a box in 1985/86, the highest level during the last 17 years. Comparing 1970-72 with 1984-86, on-tree returns for all sales rose 92 percent.

California-Arizona lemon production fluctuated from a low of 0.6 million tons in 1969/70 to a high of 1.2 million in 1980/81. Overall, U.S. lemon production rose 36 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86, with California output accounting for approximately 80 percent of the U.S. crop. Nevertheless, the 1985/86 crop hit the lowest level since 1975/76. The smaller crop was caused partly by a continuing reduction of acreage in Arizona and the California desert valley and partly by an early spring frost, which caused minor damage to trees and foliage, but serious

damage to bloom and fruit sets. Lower production resulted in a record high on-tree return of \$15.61 a box for fresh sales. Consequently, on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$5.35 a box in 1984-86, up from \$3.63 in 1970-72.

Although exports of fresh citrus in the mid-1980's have increased since the early 1970's, the export trend has been mixed during the last 17 years. Exports of fresh oranges fluctuated from a low of 236,806 metric tons in 1970/71 to a high of 478,889 in 1974/75. Orange exports rose almost 50 percent between 1970-72 and 1984-86. Fresh grapefruit exports almost doubled. Fresh lemon exports were up 5 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86, peaking in 1976/77.

Imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ), which reached a record 597 million gallons (single-strength) in 1984/85, have been heavy in recent years because of freezes in Florida. However, 1985/86 imports fell moderately due primarily to increased Florida supplies. Imports from Brazil have accounted for approximately 95 percent of total FCOJ imports in recent years.

Despite larger production, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit advanced significantly from an annual average of 66 during 1970-72 to 183 during 1984-86 (1977=100). This increase was due primarily to strong citrus prices following the Florida and Texas freezes. Reduced citrus supplies also strengthened apple and pear prices. During the same period, retail fresh fruit prices more than tripled.

Total fruit sales for fresh and processing uses fluctuated within a narrow range during the 1970's but fell in the early 1980's when freezes damaged citrus in Florida and Texas. Consequently, the quantity of citrus fruit sold for processing in 1984-86 was 15 percent below that of 1970-72. The proportion of the citrus crop used for processing fell from 71 to 66 percent during the same period, primarily because of sharply reduced Florida orange production. Florida has dominated the processing orange market, and processing use has increased its share of total sales to nearly 94 percent in recent years because of increased demand for FCOJ. California has dominated the fresh orange market and because of the freezes in Florida and Texas,

the share of California oranges for the fresh market has increased to nearly 80 percent in recent years from only 68 percent in the early 1970's.

The proportion of deciduous fruit used for processing remained near 65 percent from 1970-72 to 1984-86, with shifts in the relative importance of canning, drying, freezing, crushing, and other types of processing (mainly brined). Increased wine consumption boosted grape production, which in turn caused crushing and drying to take a larger share of noncitrus fruit for processing. Crushing now accounts for almost one-third of noncitrus fruit for processing use, compared with 28 percent in the early 1970's. Comparing 1970-72 with 1984-86, drying increased its share of noncitrus fruit for processing from 20 to 22 percent. The increased use of apples for juice also added greatly to juice's share of processing use of noncitrus. In contrast, the reduced share of deciduous fruit used for canning has been associated with sharp decreases in the use of peaches and pears. Currently, canning accounts for 26 percent of processing use of noncitrus, down from almost one-third in the early 1970's.

Per capita fruit consumption varied from a low of 173 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) in 1970 to a high of 213 pounds in 1977. Since 1970, U.S. per capita fruit consumption has grown at the moderate rate of 1.3 percent a year, reaching 212 pounds in 1986. Most of the increase since 1970 has been in processed fruit, mainly citrus juices. The increased consumption resulted from several factors: improved distribution and availability, new product forms, better storage, higher disposable personal income, better marketing techniques, more brands, increased advertising and promotion, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences. Per capita fresh consumption gained 13 pounds to 92 pounds from 1970-72 to 1984-86, due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of noncitrus fruits--bananas, avocados, grapes, and strawberries. On the other hand, because of freeze damage in Florida and Texas, citrus production has not recovered and, as a result, per capita fresh citrus consumption fell 4 pounds to 24 pounds from 1970-72 to 1984-86.

Although per capita fresh citrus consumption declined, processed citrus consumption gained significantly. By 1984-86,

it reached 87 pounds from 68 pounds in 1970-72 (fresh weight equivalent). The increase was led by a sharp rise in frozen juice, reaching a record 81.2 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) in 1985. Chilled citrus juice is increasingly popular, particularly chilled orange juice (COJ). Consumption of chilled orange juice is estimated from the data on orange juice processed from Florida oranges only. Actual COJ consumption is significantly larger than the estimates because in recent years some FCOJ imported from Brazil and Florida has moved to States outside of Florida for reconstitution into chilled juice at dairy plants. There are no data available on how much imported and Florida FCOJ is reconstituted into COJ in the United States. On the other hand, canned citrus juice has continued its downward trend.

Per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruit dropped substantially from the early 1970's. The decrease was attributed primarily to reduced canned fruit consumption, which fell more than 5 pounds to 9.6 pounds in 1984-86.

The bearing acreage of the five domestic tree nuts (excluding pecans) has trended upward, with almonds showing the largest absolute increase, reaching a record 664,200 acres in 1986. Of the total, almond acreage accounted for 62 percent. Strong demand and low supplies of pistachios also generated

greatly expanded bearing acreage—from 838 in 1976 to 32,900 in 1986. As a result, production of all tree nuts showed strong gains. Comparing the 1970-72 average with the 1984-86 average, almond production was up 182 percent; filberts, 72 percent; macadamia, 203 percent; pecans, 28 percent; and walnuts, 70 percent. Pistachio production grew rapidly from only 4.5 million pounds in 1977 to a record 74.9 million in 1986. Despite larger production, grower prices for all tree nuts increased sharply from the early 1970's. Exports of most tree nuts showed strong gains.

Tree nut consumption, although relatively low, has shown strong signs of increasing. Per capita consumption rose 20 percent from an annual average of 1.83 pounds during 1970-72 to 2.19 pounds during 1984-86. Per capita almond consumption has grown strongly with an increased share of the overall market. Also, walnut consumption increased as did walnuts' share of total tree nut consumption. In contrast, although pecan consumption also has increased moderately from 1970-72 to 1984-86, market share has declined. Consumption of macadamia, although a small quantity, has gradually trended upward. Filbert consumption did not show a definite trend, but its share has fallen substantially. Pistachio consumption is small at 0.05 pound per person in 1986, up from 0.04 pounds in 1977—the first year per capita pistachio consumption data become available.

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Table 1.--Utilized production of citrus and noncitrus fruit, United States, 1970-86

Year	Citrus	Noncitrus	Total
1,000 short tons			
1970	11,348	9,890	21,238
1971	11,919	10,535	22,454
1972	12,163	8,436	20,599
1973	13,894	10,965	24,859
1974	13,412	11,937	25,349
1975	14,586	12,384	26,970
1976	14,788	11,846	26,634
1977	15,242	12,274	27,516
1978	14,255	12,460	26,715
1979	13,329	13,689	27,018
1980	16,484	15,153	31,637
1981	15,105	12,961	28,066
1982	12,057	14,217	26,274
1983	13,608	13,707	27,315
1984	10,792	13,796	24,588
1985	10,488	13,672	24,160
1986 1/	11,037	13,346	24,383

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruits Annual and Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 2.--Fruit and tree nut bearing acreage, United States, 1970-86

Year	Citrus fruit 1/	Major deciduous fruits 2/	Miscellaneous noncitrus 3/	Tree nuts 4/	Total 5/
1,000 acres					
1970	1,143.8	1,575.6	186.1	333.5	3,249.0
1971	1,193.8	1,547.0	186.1	365.7	3,292.6
1972	1,186.0	1,530.4	182.6	384.0	3,283.0
1973	1,201.6	1,534.3	183.4	398.9	3,318.2
1974	1,211.7	1,563.0	185.8	421.7	3,382.2
1975	1,215.7	1,596.9	191.3	443.0	3,446.9
1976	1,198.0	1,664.8	194.5	456.4	3,513.7
1977	1,180.2	1,674.2	198.4	482.9	3,535.7
1978	1,161.2	1,657.3	227.2	519.4	3,565.1
1979	1,149.5	1,627.7	236.3	555.9	3,569.4
1980	1,161.8	1,629.7	248.2	565.7	3,605.4
1981	1,148.0	1,612.1	255.0	561.4	3,576.5
1982	1,132.0	1,642.0	227.7	579.4	3,581.1
1983	1,100.4	1,676.5	235.3	596.0	3,608.2
1984	1,002.6	1,710.7	208.9	622.9	3,545.1
1985	894.1	1,735.5	211.1	656.9	3,497.6
1986 6/	805.1	1,739.8	213.5	664.2	3,422.5

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. 2/ Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. 3/ Avocados, bananas, berries (until 1979), cranberries (beginning 1983), dates, figs, guavas, kiwifruit (beginning 1980), mangos, olives, papayas, persimmons, pineapples, and pomegranates. 4/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios (beginning 1977). 5/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 6/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 3.--Average price indexes for fruit, United States, 1970-86

Year	Index of fruit prices received by growers	Producer price index				Consumer Price Index	
		Fresh fruit	Dried fruit	Canned fruit and juices	Frozen fruit and juices	Fresh fruit	Processed fruit
(1977=100)		(1967=100)				(1967=100)	(Dec. 77=100)
1970	59	100.3	119.9	113.1	114.7	110.7	N.A.
1971	67	113.7	121.1	118.6	123.9	117.5	N.A.
1972	72	114.1	142.9	123.3	134.0	123.9	N.A.
1973	84	135.6	187.1	134.0	137.3	138.7	N.A.
1974	86	144.0	205.3	159.7	144.0	150.8	N.A.
1975	85	157.8	192.9	173.8	156.5	161.1	N.A.
1976	80	160.4	218.6	174.4	156.2	160.8	N.A.
1977	100	177.5	292.5	190.4	196.5	185.0	N.A.
1978	137	217.5	320.2	213.9	232.0	220.9	105.8
1979	144	230.4	479.6	240.2	248.5	248.4	118.3
1980	124	237.3	399.2	256.4	244.3	263.8	126.2
1981	130	226.7	405.9	273.8	302.8	278.1	140.9
1982	175	235.4	409.7	283.7	305.5	309.1	148.5
1983	128	250.6	409.3	286.8	300.9	295.9	150.7
1984	202	253.0	386.6	312.4	351.0	328.6	161.6
1985	181	256.0	362.7	323.1	362.9	361.8	168.2
1986	167	261.1	377.4	315.1	314.9	369.3	163.3

N.A.= not available.

SOURCES: Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Utilization of production of noncitrus fruits, and value, United States, 1970-86

Year	Utilized production 1/	Fresh	Processed						Value of utilized production 1/
			Canned	Dried	Juice	Frozen	Wine	Other	
1,000 short tons									
1970	9,890	3,378	2,030	1,634	708	221	1,583	238	1,062,354
1971	10,535	3,421	2,003	1,431	877	240	2,310	192	1,159,402
1972	8,436	3,114	1,805	804	720	244	1,520	169	1,320,084
1973	10,965	3,403	2,071	1,795	598	254	2,567	196	1,948,531
1974	11,937	4,270	2,251	1,655	768	223	2,416	279	1,987,805
1975	12,384	4,734	2,056	1,920	863	251	2,276	205	1,919,399
1976	11,846	4,564	1,942	1,661	818	254	2,322	208	2,081,819
1977	12,274	4,531	2,060	1,870	841	244	2,412	258	2,533,727
1978	12,460	4,167	2,549	1,365	1,140	257	2,672	311	3,034,322
1979	13,689	4,358	2,758	2,044	1,285	226	2,713	305	3,404,222
1980	15,153	5,010	2,747	2,408	1,418	251	2,996	322	3,491,419
1981	12,961	4,709	2,263	1,722	1,235	231	2,522	280	3,586,740
1982	14,217	4,696	2,332	2,163	1,255	227	3,227	317	3,482,072
1983	13,707	4,805	2,123	2,481	1,445	185	2,423	245	3,215,233
1984	13,796	4,979	2,272	2,060	1,322	245	2,693	225	3,316,540
1985	13,672	4,599	2,284	2,186	1,219	253	2,919	212	3,414,791
1986 2/	13,346	4,912	2,228	1,673	1,080	286	2,907	260	3,800,405

1/ Includes cull and cannery diversion for California clingstone peaches. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 5.--Apples: Production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86 1/

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total 2/	Utilized	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	All
Million pounds				Cents/lb. Dollars/ton Cents/lb.			
1970	6,397.7	6,258.4	3,531.5	2,726.9	6.53	39.20	4.54
1971	6,373.2	6,082.7	3,483.9	2,598.8	6.97	43.40	4.92
1972	5,878.8	5,867.5	3,342.0	2,525.5	8.92	62.80	6.43
1973	6,265.0	6,251.5	3,539.4	2,712.1	10.70	125.00	8.80
1974	6,579.7	6,529.8	3,690.5	2,839.3	11.10	96.10	8.40
1975	7,530.0	7,102.6	4,357.0	2,745.6	8.80	56.80	6.50
1976	6,472.2	6,466.9	3,915.8	2,551.1	11.50	108.00	9.10
1977	6,739.6	6,710.0	3,859.6	2,850.4	13.80	122.00	10.60
1978	7,596.9	7,544.0	4,210.4	3,333.6	13.90	117.00	10.40
1979	8,126.1	8,101.2	4,288.6	3,812.6	15.40	114.00	10.90
1980	8,818.4	8,800.4	4,934.1	3,866.3	12.10	84.00	8.70
1981	7,739.6	7,692.9	4,442.2	3,250.7	15.40	102.00	11.10
1982	8,122.0	8,110.2	4,536.7	3,573.5	13.20	118.00	10.00
1983	8,378.5	8,357.9	4,620.5	3,737.4	14.80	103.00	10.50
1984	8,333.0	8,318.1	4,666.1	3,652.0	15.50	111.00	11.20
1985	7,921.5	7,833.8	4,226.2	3,607.6	17.30	103.00	11.70
1986 3/	7,891.0	7,865.3	4,562.6	3,302.7	19.20	117.00	13.60

1/ Commercial crop in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. 2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 6.--Apples: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices,
United States, 1970-86 1/

Year	Canned		Juice and cider		Frozen		Dried		Other 2/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	Million pounds	Dollars/ ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ ton
1970	1,158.5	47.90	1,031.7	27.90	203.0	53.40	189.8	33.20	143.9	37.30
1971	1,093.5	49.40	1,087.0	36.10	190.5	52.20	96.2	45.40	131.6	37.50
1972	976.9	67.40	1,028.6	55.70	235.3	76.00	148.6	68.60	136.1	42.40
1973	1,255.4	131.00	822.2	98.20	259.2	171.00	247.7	104.00	127.6	103.00
1974	1,225.6	123.00	1,030.7	64.70	181.7	121.00	197.2	99.70	204.1	64.80
1975	1,026.7	57.50	1,191.6	52.60	206.6	73.10	229.5	65.50	91.2	47.40
1976	919.9	120.00	1,109.1	91.60	220.4	143.00	229.3	105.00	72.4	114.00
1977	1,075.9	133.00	1,267.2	109.00	160.9	138.00	225.5	132.00	120.9	112.00
1978	1,224.2	119.00	1,494.6	110.00	207.4	126.00	221.0	154.00	186.4	115.00
1979	1,336.7	125.00	1,953.8	103.00	136.6	133.00	255.7	135.00	129.8	110.00
1980	1,202.4	97.40	2,136.9	73.70	167.5	112.00	194.7	78.70	164.8	91.00
1981	1,002.4	121.00	1,798.4	87.90	172.7	160.00	190.0	77.10	87.2	109.00
1982	1,248.6	132.00	1,807.8	103.00	190.8	143.00	209.9	132.00	116.4	122.00
1983	1,204.4	117.00	1,984.7	89.00	169.6	161.00	283.3	106.00	95.4	111.00
1984	1,176.7	137.00	1,886.3	88.00	198.1	151.00	288.6	123.00	102.3	133.00
1985	1,275.4	132.00	1,841.6	75.00	174.3	139.00	242.4	132.00	73.9	117.00
1986 3/	1,194.0	132.00	1,533.1	97.70	257.3	150.00	225.4	122.00	92.9	125.00

1/ Commercial crop. 2/ Includes vinegar, wine, jam, fresh slices for pie making. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 7.--Grapes: Production, utilization, and season-average grower prices,
United States, 1970-86

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total 1/	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	Total
	1,000 short tons				Dollars/short ton		
1970	3,103.3	3,103.3	390.0	2,713.3	181.00	81.80	94.20
1971	3,994.4	3,994.4	392.7	3,601.8	181.00	86.80	96.00
1972	2,578.7	2,578.7	358.6	2,220.1	329.00	139.00	165.00
1973	4,198.4	4,198.3	405.8	3,792.5	305.00	148.00	162.00
1974	4,198.8	4,198.8	434.5	3,764.3	267.00	124.00	139.00
1975	4,366.4	4,365.1	498.2	3,866.9	337.00	116.00	142.00
1976	4,398.3	4,093.0	466.3	3,626.7	369.00	129.00	155.00
1977	4,297.8	4,296.3	481.4	3,814.9	438.00	163.00	194.00
1978	4,566.7	4,317.9	437.3	3,880.6	496.00	203.00	233.00
1979	4,989.0	4,988.7	524.1	4,464.6	417.00	215.00	236.00
1980	5,595.2	5,594.9	569.1	5,025.8	560.00	203.00	240.00
1981	4,458.2	4,457.6	526.5	3,931.1	530.00	266.00	297.00
1982	6,555.1	5,864.9	706.4	5,158.5	455.00	202.00	232.00
1983	5,505.7	5,360.2	671.1	4,689.1	436.00	165.00	199.00
1984	5,193.9	5,168.8	676.9	4,491.9	371.00	162.00	190.00
1985	5,606.7	5,606.6	781.1	4,825.5	292.00	151.00	171.00
1986 3/	5,225.9	5,225.3	779.4	4,445.9	463.00	182.00	224.00

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. 2/ Some figures may not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 8.—Grapes: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86

Year	Canned		Juice		Wine		Dried		Other 1/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton
1970	53.7	89.00	243.6	146.00	1,583.2	79.00	821.8	66.60	11.0	146.00
1971	58.4	94.00	332.8	135.00	2,309.7	85.20	895.9	72.10	4.9	135.00
1972	50.5	116.00	206.1	161.00	1,520.2	138.00	437.4	135.00	5.9	161.00
1973	59.0	135.00	186.7	198.00	2,567.3	133.00	969.3	175.00	10.2	199.00
1974	61.2	152.00	252.6	177.00	2,415.7	110.00	1,023.8	141.00	11.0	178.00
1975	52.7	138.00	266.9	155.00	2,275.5	92.10	1,252.4	151.00	19.4	127.00
1976	48.0	152.00	262.8	149.00	2,321.7	115.00	982.5	157.00	11.6	123.00
1977	54.0	183.00	207.6	210.00	2,411.5	149.00	1,134.0	184.00	7.8	193.00
1978	55.0	241.00	389.8	196.00	2,671.5	192.00	759.0	243.00	5.4	208.00
1979	60.0	256.00	306.4	203.00	2,713.1	196.00	1,380.9	253.00	4.3	215.00
1980	63.0	262.00	344.7	181.00	2,996.3	190.00	1,620.0	230.00	1.8	210.00
1981	42.0	260.00	334.1	188.00	2,521.6	250.00	1,032.0	329.00	1.5	196.00
1982	35.0	255.00	348.1	173.00	3,227.3	195.00	1,547.5	220.00	.7	149.00
1983	35.0	211.00	3/ 446.4	139.00	2,422.7	193.00	1,785.0	132.00	---	---
1984	30.0	213.00	3/ 376.3	113.00	2,693.2	174.00	1,392.5	153.00	---	---
1985	45.0	213.00	3/ 295.5	129.00	2,919.3	162.00	1,565.7	134.00	---	---
1986 2/	40.0	210.00	3/ 310.2	181.00	2,907.2	187.00	1,188.5	168.00	---	---

1/ Includes jam, jelly, etc. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes small quantities of other processing (jam, jelly, etc.)

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 9.—Grapes: Production and season-average grower prices, California, 1970-86 1/

Year	Wine type		Table type		Raisin type 2/		Raisin dried		Raisin not dried 3/		All types	
	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton	1,000 short tons	Dollars/short ton
1970	531.0	117.00	345.0	109.00	1,871.0	71.60	193.0	283.00	1,051.0	75.40	2,747.0	85.00
1971	765.0	139.00	454.0	96.10	2,312.0	68.40	194.1	329.00	1,419.0	66.40	3,531.0	87.20
1972	630.0	222.00	301.0	210.00	1,344.0	123.00	105.0	560.00	908.0	117.00	2,275.0	162.00
1973	1,040.0	208.00	475.0	174.00	2,376.0	133.00	224.0	754.00	1,409.0	104.00	3,891.0	158.00
1974	1,238.0	133.00	586.0	131.00	1,970.0	128.00	241.5	602.00	948.8	113.00	3,794.0	130.00
1975	1,313.0	110.00	434.0	218.00	2,201.0	137.00	283.0	665.00	951.4	118.00	3,948.0	137.00
1976	1,323.0	136.00	405.0	217.00	2,250.0	150.00	283.0	706.00	976.0	143.00	3,978.0	152.00
1977	1,563.0	175.00	488.0	269.00	1,935.0	183.00	248.3	840.00	803.0	180.00	3,986.0	190.00
1978	1,706.0	210.00	393.0	342.00	1,918.0	229.00	228.5	1,067.00	912.0	217.00	4,017.0	232.00
1979	1,821.0	214.00	417.0	310.00	2,320.0	239.00	302.3	1,151.00	944.0	219.00	4,558.0	236.00
1980	2,004.0	210.00	428.0	410.00	2,692.0	237.00	309.0	1,205.00	1,080.0	245.00	5,124.0	241.00
1981	1,794.0	266.00	420.0	440.00	1,779.0	306.00	256.0	1,315.00	755.0	275.00	3,993.0	302.00
1982	2,402.0	218.00	612.0	344.00	3,062.0	218.00	292.0	1,153.00	1,112.0	214.00	6,076.0	231.00
1983	1,880.0	209.00	504.0	351.00	2,535.0	158.00	396.0	587.00	617.0	236.00	4,919.0	199.00
1984	1,900.0	201.00	475.0	304.00	2,295.0	158.00	334.5	635.00	892.0	161.00	4,670.0	189.00
1985	2,140.0	184.00	580.0	230.00	2,487.0	141.00	346.0	612.00	930.0	149.00	5,207.0	168.00
1986 4/	2,105.0	207.00	620.0	307.00	2,045.0	207.00	277.0	716.00	---	---	4,770.0	220.00

1/ Price derived from unround data for all types and raisin type. 2/ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to 4.15 tons for 1984, 4.50 tons for 1985, and 4.26 tons for 1986. 4/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 10.—Peaches: Production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	All
	Million pounds				Cents/lb.	Dollars/ton	Cents/lb.
1970	2,995.8	2,786.3	1,181.5	1,604.8	8.03	92.30	6.04
1971	2,882.6	2,742.3	1,201.0	1,541.3	9.65	89.90	6.07
1972	2,371.5	2,249.5	844.9	1,404.6	11.00	88.10	6.90
1973	2,590.9	2,412.7	935.2	1,477.5	12.30	113.00	8.30
1974	2,917.2	2,756.3	952.0	1,804.3	13.00	151.00	9.50
1975	2,835.6	2,645.6	1,099.6	1,546.0	14.70	144.00	10.40
1976	3,018.3	2,641.7	151.2	1,490.5	13.30	134.00	9.60
1977	2,955.4	2,825.7	1,144.0	1,681.7	14.10	137.00	9.80
1978	2,652.7	2,515.7	1,135.8	1,379.9	17.00	155.00	12.00
1979	2,938.7	2,834.2	1,250.5	1,583.7	15.30	173.00	11.60
1980	3,068.6	2,954.1	1,324.1	1,630.0	16.60	181.00	12.40
1981	2,770.6	2,639.8	1,331.0	1,308.8	16.60	200.00	13.30
1982	2,285.6	2,101.9	976.9	1,125.0	20.60	181.00	14.40
1983	1,855.3	1,753.8	967.1	786.7	19.70	177.00	14.80
1984	2,659.3	2,467.9	1,286.9	1,181.0	16.10	192.00	13.00
1985	2,147.3	2,046.4	924.8	1,121.6	20.60	209.00	15.00
1986 1/	2,326.4	2,237.9	1,111.8	1,126.1	19.80	188.00	14.60

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 11.—Peaches: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86

Year	Canned		Frozen		Dried		Other 1/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton
1970	1,476.6	94.30	73.7	66.30	36.4	87.50	18.1	38.10
1971	1,397.1	91.70	86.3	76.60	29.8	87.50	28.1	39.30
1972	1,268.8	89.90	65.3	90.20	24.0	110.00	46.5	34.00
1973	1,325.4	113.00	104.9	130.00	24.0	141.00	23.2	54.30
1974	1,650.6	153.00	78.1	154.00	29.0	115.00	46.6	63.60
1975	1,432.0	148.00	52.7	110.00	38.0	185.00	23.3	46.80
1976	1,326.3	135.00	109.8	113.00	30.0	232.00	24.4	42.20
1977	1,504.7	140.00	109.8	116.00	42.0	199.00	25.2	45.10
1978	1,230.8	161.00	69.8	122.00	35.0	185.00	44.3	40.90
1979	1,427.6	177.00	93.5	155.00	33.0	136.00	29.6	61.70
1980	1,498.3	185.00	77.1	131.00	34.0	115.00	20.6	82.10
1981	1,173.7	205.00	78.3	152.00	34.8	112.00	22.0	121.00
1982	983.9	185.00	70.5	153.00	45.0	120.00	25.6	122.00
1983	675.4	180.00	64.3	179.00	36.0	118.00	11.0	101.00
1984	1,028.5	199.00	89.0	151.00	28.0	100.00	35.5	141.00
1985	982.6	219.00	93.3	153.00	32.5	104.00	13.2	130.00
1986 2/	926.4	196.00	136.3	168.00	32.5	96.00	30.9	115.00

1/ Includes pickles, wine, and brandy. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 12.—All pears: Production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed excluding dried	All
	1,000 short tons				Dollars/short ton		
1970	548.8	538.8	197.9	340.9	146.00	125.00	133.00
1971	749.1	707.2	284.8	422.4	102.00	84.00	94.50
1972	612.1	608.7	251.0	357.6	175.00	113.00	139.00
1973	730.4	725.8	307.2	418.6	160.00	121.00	138.00
1974	741.7	740.7	296.0	444.7	182.00	161.00	169.00
1975	748.0	741.8	326.8	415.0	161.00	128.00	143.00
1976	839.1	819.1	339.2	479.9	144.00	111.00	124.00
1977	781.6	779.5	298.2	481.3	193.00	117.00	146.00
1978	723.3	723.3	297.0	426.2	267.00	187.00	219.00
1979	854.7	854.2	300.1	554.1	276.00	166.00	204.00
1980	897.4	896.4	345.1	551.3	244.00	167.00	196.00
1981	897.0	894.0	378.0	516.0	249.00	142.00	187.00
1982	804.0	802.7	368.1	434.6	255.00	123.00	183.00
1983	774.7	774.5	384.5	390.0	216.00	126.00	170.00
1984	709.6	696.8	324.1	372.7	300.00	168.00	229.00
1985	746.9	746.7	349.4	397.3	349.00	200.00	269.00
1986 1/	765.6	759.6	374.6	384.9	361.00	167.00	263.00

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 13.—Bartlett pears: Production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, United States, 1970-86

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed excluding dried	All
	1,000 short tons				Dollars/short ton		
1970	389.0	383.6	75.6	308.0	154.00	129.00	135.00
1971	534.0	496.0	116.1	379.9	103.00	87.20	91.30
1972	438.0	436.0	113.1	322.9	155.00	118.00	128.00
1973	517.5	513.5	135.0	378.5	136.00	127.00	130.00
1974	495.4	495.4	102.3	393.1	199.00	173.00	178.00
1975	509.5	509.5	134.7	374.8	121.00	136.00	133.00
1976	580.0	560.0	122.6	437.4	126.00	116.00	119.00
1977	544.0	543.0	109.8	433.2	149.00	120.00	127.00
1978	468.5	468.5	95.9	372.6	275.00	194.00	212.00
1979	593.0	593.0	103.4	489.6	249.00	177.00	189.00
1980	610.0	610.0	117.9	492.1	200.00	180.00	183.00
1981	595.5	595.5	136.2	459.3	190.00	152.00	161.00
1982	525.3	525.3	150.1	375.2	180.00	135.00	147.00
1983	463.3	463.3	123.1	340.2	211.00	135.00	154.00
1984	447.0	434.5	103.5	331.0	220.00	181.00	190.00
1985	468.0	468.0	119.3	348.7	299.00	217.00	236.00
1986 1/	466.0	461.0	128.5	332.5	344.00	180.00	226.00

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 14.--Pineapples: Number of farms, acreage, production, disposition, price, and value, Hawaii, 1970-86

Year	Farms	Acreage used for crop	Production 1/	Disposition		Farm prices		Value of production 1/
				Processed 1/	Fresh market 2/	Processed 3/	Fresh market 4/	
	Number	1,000 acres		1,000 short tons		Dollars/ton		1,000 dollars
1970	47	61.0	954	918	36	39	100	39,500
1971	36	61.0	942	911	31	40	120	40,300
1972	36	58.0	947	906	41	43	120	43,900
1973	33	57.5	810	748	62	43	120	39,600
1974	20	55.0	700	641	59	49	150	40,259
1975	20	50.0	720	657	63	48	160	41,616
1976	17	48.0	680	611	69	63	210	52,983
1977	17	45.0	690	607	83	67	260	62,249
1978	18	43.0	675	580	95	58	310	63,090
1979	18	44.0	681	587	94	67	320	69,409
1980	18	43.0	657	556	101	76	340	76,596
1981	18	41.0	636	519	117	85	390	89,745
1982	18	36.0	670	542	128	82	430	99,484
1983	18	35.0	722	602	120	88	395	100,376
1984	18	35.0	600	481	119	88	400	89,928
1985	18	34.5	565	441	124	90	410	90,530
1986 5/	NA	36.0	646	514	132	90	405	99,720

1/ Fresh weight basis. 2/ Beginning 1983 excludes sales of fresh pineapple without tops included in processing utilization. 3/ Estimate to reflect value of fresh fruit delivered to processing plant door. 4/ Estimate to reflect value at wholesale establishments for local sales and shipper dock for mainland and foreign sales. 5/ Preliminary. N.A.=not available.

SOURCES: Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture and Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 15.--Strawberries: Acreage, production, season-average grower prices, and value of production, United States, 1970-1986

Year	Acres harvested	Production	Grower prices	Value of production
	Acres	1,000 cwt	Dollars/cwt	1,000 dollars
1970	50,400	4,960	21.50	106,467
1971	47,780	5,207	22.50	116,975
1972	43,410	4,602	24.00	110,262
1973	40,610	4,796	27.60	132,186
1974	39,260	5,388	28.80	155,122
1975	39,590	5,506	30.60	168,352
1976	34,450	5,807	32.90	191,022
1977	35,650	6,619	33.20	219,958
1978	37,600	6,592	31.70	209,257
1979	36,500	6,383	38.70	246,850
1980	36,050	7,017	41.20	288,776
1981	37,000	7,416	42.00	311,147
1982	40,250	8,830	48.10	424,592
1983	43,300	8,935	45.60	407,188
1984	43,300	9,909	41.70	413,251
1985	44,050	10,188	44.30	450,819
1986 1/	44,350	10,193	49.40	503,641

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Vegetables Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 16.--Strawberries, fresh market and processing: Production, season-average grower prices, and value of production, United States, 1970-86

Year	Fresh market			Processing		
	Production	Grower prices	Value of production	Production	Grower prices	Value of production
	1,000 cwt	Dollars/cwt	1,000 dollars	1,000 cwt	Dollars/cwt	1,000 dollars
1970	3,164	24.80	78,533	1,796	15.60	27,934
1971	3,404	25.40	86,394	1,803	14.50	26,081
1972	3,211	27.10	86,948	1,391	16.80	23,314
1973	3,164	31.00	97,934	1,632	21.00	34,252
1974	3,706	32.50	120,288	1,682	20.70	34,834
1975	3,774	35.50	133,917	1,732	19.90	34,435
1976	3,695	37.70	139,268	2,112	24.50	51,754
1977	4,298	39.10	167,949	2,321	22.40	52,009
1978	4,779	36.70	175,155	1,813	18.80	34,102
1979	4,360	43.40	189,105	2,023	28.50	57,745
1980	4,821	47.90	231,115	2,196	26.30	57,661
1981	5,375	47.10	253,289	2,041	28.30	57,858
1982	5,896	55.20	325,338	2,934	33.80	99,254
1983	5,854	53.00	310,072	3,081	31.50	97,116
1984	7,482	49.00	366,501	2,427	19.30	46,750
1985	7,541	52.60	396,894	2,647	20.40	53,925
1986 1/	7,348	57.60	422,898	2,845	13.30	80,743

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Vegetables Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 17.--Fresh noncitrus fruit: Exports, United States, 1970-86

Year	Apples	Grapes	Pears
Metric tons			
1970	49,403	105,581	19,645
1971	50,439	127,649	23,510
1972	57,889	98,819	26,629
1973	81,135	101,750	36,994
1974	85,398	105,810	32,629
1975	109,825	110,463	32,357
1976	115,737	104,513	32,892
1977	143,412	103,002	35,090
1978	144,143	98,567	35,791
1979	210,161	114,180	39,317
1980	250,992	117,881	44,021
1981	302,229	111,835	53,323
1982	257,057	111,682	41,872
1983	256,650	110,822	30,694
1984	206,439	110,856	31,360
1985	176,877	91,453	27,226
1986	180,977	108,496	37,024

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--Fresh noncitrus fruit: Imports, United States, 1970-86

Year	Apples	Bananas	Pineapples
Metric tons			
1970	33,977	1,805,114	34,246
1971	43,482	1,878,829	34,110
1972	44,082	1,891,864	39,100
1973	42,365	1,904,710	35,607
1974	36,101	1,986,227	36,877
1975	38,993	1,910,428	48,398
1976	52,709	2,102,943	54,885
1977	49,437	2,116,787	65,317
1978	60,007	2,237,618	66,587
1979	74,889	2,337,807	70,035
1980	71,154	2,352,509	68,538
1981	67,908	2,458,345	62,823
1982	71,870	2,583,590	65,499
1983	98,198	2,444,714	77,292
1984	103,630	2,577,206	60,970
1985	124,106	2,968,751	53,962
1986	131,851	2,942,959	74,528

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Table 19.—Fruit, dried: Production (dry basis), United States, 1970-86 1/

Year	Apples	Apricots	Dates	Figs	Peaches	Pears 2/	Prunes 3/	Raisins	Total
Tons									
1970	11,862	5,600	18,200	12,280	2,275	585	158,360	193,450	402,612
1971	6,012	4,000	19,500	10,370	1,860	750	91,850	194,830	329,172
1972	9,288	3,000	15,700	8,950	1,500	960	41,750	105,350	186,498
1973	15,481	3,260	23,100	11,220	1,500	790	161,760	224,550	441,661
1974	12,325	2,640	22,700	11,430	1,750	700	4/ 105,221	242,150	398,916
1975	14,344	4,500	24,800	8,840	2,375	980	102,695	283,650	442,184
1976	14,331	4,650	22,400	7,000	2,500	1,270	4/ 106,322	5/ 218,400	376,873
1977	14,094	5,100	25,400	11,000	2,500	1,130	4/ 116,414	248,900	424,538
1978	13,813	3,600	21,550	6,390	2,000	855	4/ 94,966	172,500	315,674
1979	15,982	5,300	21,300	10,240	1,800	1,530	4/ 95,451	303,400	455,003
1980	12,169	3,600	22,400	11,400	2,200	1,500	4/ 124,499	310,550	488,318
1981	11,875	3,800	22,300	10,150	2,050	1,440	4/ 120,675	258,000	430,290
1982	13,119	4,800	23,900	9,650	2,600	1,200	4/ 88,692	295,300	439,261
1983	17,707	4,100	17,000	9,000	2,000	1,070	4/ 112,501	398,500	561,878
1984	18,038	3,520	22,200	9,800	1,550	780	4/ 110,227	335,350	501,465
1985	15,150	2,000	28,900	8,570	2,050	1,310	4/ 105,418	347,940	511,338
1986 6/	14,088	1,400	19,300	11,600	1,800	1,410	4/ 65,796	278,900	394,294

1/ Natural condition basis. 2/ Bartlett only. 3/ Excludes quantities not harvested and/or excess cullage of harvested prunes. Excludes prunes used for juice and concentrates. 4/ Excludes Oregon. 5/ Excludes 65,000 tons laid but not harvested. Includes 72,600 tons substandard diverted for distilling purposes. 6/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 20.— Fruit, frozen: Commercial pack, United States, 1970–86

Year	Apples	Apricots	Cherries tart	Cherries sweet	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Plums and prunes	Purees, noncitrus 1/
1,000 pounds								
1970	100,370	12,107	121,271	4,124	5,185	47,471	8,269	15,170
1971	96,999	10,977	159,408	2,568	5,761	59,924	3,666	16,331
1972	130,377	15,512	145,570	3,266	5,333	46,316	5,075	10,582
1973	135,086	16,534	109,368	5,209	4,145	81,388	6,121	12,228
1974	99,180	11,848	137,976	8,890	2,897	59,058	6,315	5,311
1975	89,704	15,886	126,073	6,712	(5)	40,273	5,236	5,983
1976	118,759	15,008	84,113	12,386	1,723	65,101	4,977	16,171
1977	97,204	15,749	154,600	13,011	4,892	69,323	3,594	16,833
1978	68,337	11,814	126,300	18,362	4,529	40,814	2,774	16,338
1979	60,827	16,941	116,300	13,262	2,264	62,510	5,649	12,251
1980	69,109	10,409	129,009	10,776	2,178	56,274	6,195	8,913
1981	105,893	13,606	85,848	14,209	2,901	59,612	4,348	16,128
1982	100,378	16,766	(4)	17,206	8,442	56,714	5,631	20,268
1983	75,576	14,077	(4)	17,303	10,006	56,454	2,646	16,169
1984	77,996	16,565	(4)	13,282	(5)	75,877	3,436	15,645
1985	85,481	11,770	(4)	10,262	4,715	70,270	4,400	24,655
1986 3/	111,133	14,308	(4)	14,404	(5)	89,076	4,354	29,424
	Black- berries	Blue- berries	Boysen- berries	Logan- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Miscellaneous fruit and berries 2/	Total
1,000 pounds								
1970	29,186	21,836	8,478	1,756	29,504	201,572	14,389	620,688
1971	27,536	30,441	6,245	1,858	28,102	199,399	16,263	665,478
1972	21,164	30,932	6,203	1,517	24,361	146,842	19,012	612,062
1973	8,249	44,376	6,275	852	29,309	168,552	22,472	650,164
1974	21,107	24,393	5,093	1,877	22,107	170,371	25,681	602,104
1975	20,892	24,572	4,815	2,954	26,652	183,895	13,178	566,825
1976	22,774	26,261	4,094	2,371	22,561	216,153	16,061	628,513
1977	23,352	14,750	3,836	3,427	24,988	220,391	21,459	636,560
1978	19,579	27,992	3,048	2,089	21,195	159,834	19,561	542,566
1979	14,823	31,485	2,732	1,276	23,518	190,572	20,454	574,864
1980	20,874	36,426	4,678	1,905	21,426	253,072	22,158	653,402
1981	16,997	50,141	3,627	1,552	26,179	210,558	17,324	625,923
1982	16,283	46,464	5,101	1,665	26,717	272,676	20,004	614,315
1983	14,581	43,528	3,549	2,223	19,855	292,662	5,640	574,269
1984	11,130	54,835	3,524	1,018	19,659	231,414	37,839	562,220
1985	12,681	54,506	2,561	775	14,784	229,152	16,148	542,160
1986 3/	12,955	77,754	5,493	1,133	15,323	237,604	22,960	635,921

1/ Includes purees of apples, apricots, bananas, blackberries, black and red raspberries, boysenberries, cherries, elderberries, loganberries, nectarines, peaches, plums, strawberries, cantaloupes, grapes, melons, blueberries, caneberries, guava, kiwi, marionberries, passionfruit, prunes, and pears. 2/ Includes cranberries, gooseberries, marionberries, melon balls, mixed fruit, Montmorency cherries, chelalems, elderberries, gooseberries, Morello cherries, grape and pulp (1975 and 1984 only), pears, ollalieberries, cantaloupes, crabapples, pineapples, guava, currants, lemons, oranges, melons, kiwi, mixed fruit, and passionfruit. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Due to lack of cooperation, cherries, tart have been removed from prior years. 5/ Included with miscellaneous fruits and berries.

SOURCE: American Frozen Food Institute.

Table 21.—Oranges: Bearing acreage and yield per acre, by States, 1969/70–1985/86

Season	Florida		California		Texas		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	636.1	9.74	160.2	9.13	35.0	5.40	15.5	11.23	846.8	9.47
1970/71	660.5	9.70	167.9	8.27	40.5	6.44	18.1	7.40	887.0	9.25
1971/72	624.2	9.88	180.4	9.02	42.5	7.81	19.5	9.44	866.6	9.51
1972/73	619.6	12.33	188.8	8.36	35.0	9.49	24.5	7.76	867.9	11.22
1973/74	614.6	12.14	196.0	7.73	32.5	8.65	24.4	5.25	867.5	10.82
1974/75	610.4	12.78	196.9	10.48	30.9	6.25	24.1	7.72	862.3	11.88
1975/76	596.4	13.67	197.7	10.02	30.9	8.38	23.0	4.39	848.0	12.38
1976/77	594.3	14.14	192.5	8.83	28.2	10.39	21.0	7.05	836.0	12.61
1977/78	579.0	13.04	188.6	8.47	28.4	9.12	16.8	8.10	812.8	11.74
1978/79	571.5	12.91	187.1	7.48	27.8	9.78	14.8	7.36	801.2	11.43
1979/80	576.6	16.13	185.7	12.00	28.0	6.11	15.7	8.34	806.0	14.68
1980/81	573.4	13.53	182.7	13.39	25.3	7.27	13.2	7.42	794.6	13.20
1981/82	560.2	10.11	179.7	8.75	23.7	10.63	13.5	8.52	777.1	9.78
1982/83	536.8	11.70	177.4	16.09	24.0	10.04	12.6	11.27	750.8	12.68
1983/84	474.3	11.07	177.5	10.25	24.3	4.40	12.6	5.40	688.7	10.52
1984/85	420.1	11.13	175.2	11.22	11.4	(2)	10.9	8.44	617.6	10.90
1985/86 1/	367.6	14.22	174.7	11.77	11.4	1.14	10.9	7.98	564.6	13.74

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 22.—Oranges: Production by States, 1969/70–1985/86

Season	Florida	California	Texas	Arizona	United States
1,000 short tons					
1969/70	6,197	1,463	189	174	8,023
1970/71	6,402	1,406	263	134	8,205
1971/72	6,165	1,627	261	184	8,237
1972/73	7,636	1,579	332	190	9,737
1973/74	7,461	1,516	281	128	9,386
1974/75	7,799	2,063	193	186	10,241
1975/76	8,154	1,980	259	100	10,493
1976/77	8,406	1,699	293	148	10,546
1977/78	7,551	1,599	260	136	9,546
1978/79	7,380	1,399	272	109	9,160
1979/80	9,302	2,228	171	131	11,832
1980/81	7,758	2,447	184	98	10,487
1981/82	5,661	1,572	252	115	7,600
1982/83	6,282	2,854	241	142	9,519
1983/84	5,252	1,819	107	68	7,246
1984/85	4,676	1,965	(2)	93	6,734
1985/86 1/	5,355	2,056	14	87	7,512

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruits Annual and Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Table 23.—Oranges: Utilization of production, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida		California		Arizona		Texas		United States 1/	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons										
1969/70	597	5,600	994	469	90	83	108	81	1,789	6,233
1970/71	628	5,775	949	439	49	84	142	138	1,768	6,436
1971/72	505	5,660	1,028	599	76	108	117	145	1,727	6,511
1972/73	550	7,086	904	675	108	82	136	195	1,698	8,039
1973/74	499	6,962	1,099	416	79	49	102	179	1,778	7,606
1974/75	603	7,196	1,335	728	111	76	102	91	2,151	8,090
1975/76	528	7,626	1,283	698	46	54	131	128	1,987	8,506
1976/77	400	8,006	1,221	477	87	62	145	148	1,852	8,694
1977/78	448	7,103	1,080	518	99	37	135	125	1,762	7,781
1978/79	527	6,853	930	469	62	47	89	183	1,607	7,552
1979/80	495	8,807	1,481	747	83	49	88	83	2,146	9,686
1980/81	372	7,386	1,411	1,036	63	35	121	63	1,968	8,519
1981/82	343	5,318	1,253	319	80	35	141	111	1,817	5,783
1982/83	464	5,818	1,622	1,232	95	47	142	99	2,323	7,196
1983/84	344	4,907	1,409	411	57	11	59	48	1,868	5,377
1984/85	300	4,376	1,515	450	70	20	(3)	(3)	1,885	4,846
1986/86 2/	400	4,955	1,643	413	70	17	12	1	2,125	5,386

1/ Due to rounding, some figures may not equal sum of components. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics, and Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 24.—All oranges: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida			California			Texas			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box															
1969/70	1.46	1.11	1.14	2.97	0.20	2.08	1.21	0.60	0.95	2.58	0.01	1.34	2.42	1.01	1.34
1970/71	1.81	1.42	1.46	3.33	.09	2.31	.90	.55	.77	3.52	.32	1.50	2.69	1.28	1.61
1971/72	2.50	2.01	2.04	2.82	.10	1.82	1.71	1.40	1.54	2.75	.34	1.34	2.67	1.76	1.96
1972/73	1.85	1.54	1.56	4.00	.02	2.30	1.34	.99	1.13	3.73	.35	2.27	3.16	1.36	1.70
1973/74	2.10	1.43	1.47	3.81	-.35	2.67	1.28	1.04	1.13	2.73	-.07	1.66	3.20	1.29	1.69
1974/75	2.11	1.58	1.62	3.50	-.51	2.07	1.87	1.00	1.46	2.69	-.28	1.49	3.04	1.33	1.72
1975/76	2.25	1.74	1.77	3.00	-.42	1.79	1.61	1.28	1.45	3.04	-.18	1.30	2.74	1.51	1.77
1976/77	2.20	2.17	2.17	3.76	-.66	2.52	2.06	1.72	1.89	2.66	-.42	1.38	3.29	1.96	2.21
1977/78	4.85	4.09	4.14	6.72	.25	4.63	3.33	3.41	3.37	5.38	.57	4.07	5.90	3.76	4.21
1978/79	5.36	4.61	4.66	7.55	.36	5.14	3.88	3.09	3.35	6.68	.95	4.19	6.69	4.23	4.70
1979/80	4.16	3.70	3.72	3.74	-.10	2.45	4.67	3.29	4.00	2.63	.17	1.71	3.82	3.33	3.42
1980/81	5.79	3.96	4.04	5.46	-.28	3.03	4.13	3.07	3.76	4.11	-.71	2.41	5.39	3.30	3.75
1981/82	6.51	4.14	4.28	9.10	-.59	7.13	4.01	3.28	3.69	6.22	-.05	4.31	8.18	3.78	4.94
1982/83	5.94	5.08	5.15	4.37	-.16	2.42	4.16	2.93	3.65	4.52	-.01	3.02	4.65	3.98	4.15
1983/84	7.75	5.61	5.75	8.73	-.90	6.55	4.10	2.70	3.48	7.23	-.16	6.04	8.39	4.98	5.95
1984/85	11.11	6.83	7.10	10.10	1.23	8.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.55	1.23	7.79	10.14	6.19	7.41
1985/86 1/	5.34	3.68	3.81	6.49	-1.29	4.93	9.29	4.01	8.95	6.64	-1.12	5.15	6.32	3.22	4.18

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Table 25.—Oranges processed, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86 1/

Season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products			Total processed
		Juices	Sections and salads	Other processed 2/	
1,000 boxes					
1969/70	100,739	18,640	841	8,206	128,426
1970/71	103,521	19,772	703	8,834	132,830
1971/72	104,399	19,509	535	7,726	132,169
1972/73	132,210	20,465	654	8,949	162,278
1973/74	132,469	20,405	605	7,518	160,997
1974/75	135,512	22,761	526	7,580	166,379
1975/76	144,526	24,006	621	7,580	176,733
1976/77	148,731	27,250	378	8,812	185,171
1977/78	132,222	25,345	382	8,077	166,026
1978/79	130,183	22,793	315	6,525	159,816
1979/80	174,883	24,428	309	6,957	206,577
1980/81	145,309	19,640	227	6,353	171,529
1981/82	105,146	16,293	225	4,477	126,141
1982/83	114,627	18,084	170	2,665	135,546
1983/84	94,547	16,981	(4)	2,909	114,437
1984/85	86,112	14,903	(4)	1,907	102,922
1985/86	3/ 96,061	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	114,566

1/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-eary citrus. 2/ Includes cannery juice, blend, sections and salads. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Included in other processed. N.A.=not available.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 27.—Chilled orange juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack 2/	Supply	Movement	Ending Inventory
1,000 gallons					
1969/70	12,604	107,940	120,544	106,064	14,400
1970/71	14,480	112,388	126,868	112,090	14,778
1971/72	14,778	116,970	131,748	111,756	19,992
1972/73	19,992	125,683	145,675	127,255	18,420
1973/74	18,420	135,313	153,733	137,347	16,386
1974/75	16,386	154,478	170,864	154,085	16,779
1975/76	16,779	174,804	191,583	173,558	18,025
1976/77	18,025	178,685	196,710	180,903	15,807
1977/78	15,807	184,966	200,773	185,088	15,685
1978/79	15,685	206,184	221,869	206,149	15,720
1979/80	15,720	234,768	250,489	233,774	16,714
1980/81	16,714	212,980	229,694	213,760	15,934
1981/82	15,934	181,000	196,934	182,278	14,656
1982/83	14,656	185,150	199,806	182,287	17,519
1983/84	17,519	273,827	291,346	264,995	26,351
1984/85	26,351	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985/86	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Season beginning October. 2/ Pack data are from fresh fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but exclude reprocessed single strength. N.A.=not available.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 26.—Frozen concentrated orange juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending Inventory
Million gallons 2/					
1969/70	17.4	126.4	143.8	121.2	22.6
1970/71	22.6	133.7	156.3	128.6	27.7
1971/72	27.7	145.9	173.6	126.3	47.3
1972/73	47.3	180.2	227.5	178.7	48.8
1973/74	48.8	176.4	225.2	178.7	46.5
1974/75	46.5	184.9	231.4	180.7	50.7
1975/76	50.7	203.5	254.2	200.6	53.6
1976/77	53.6	181.8	235.4	210.0	25.4
1977/78	25.4	200.4	225.8	195.1	30.7
1978/79	30.7	216.5	247.2	210.0	37.2
1979/80	37.2	256.4	293.6	236.5	57.1
1980/81	57.1	249.6	306.7	237.9	60.8
1981/82	60.8	214.9	283.7	230.5	53.2
1982/83	53.2	228.4	281.6	238.8	42.8
1983/84	42.8	239.9	282.7	228.3	54.4
1984/85	54.4	209.6	264.0	215.8	48.2
1985/86	48.2	215.1	263.4	226.7	36.7

1/ Season beginning December 1. 2/ Beginning 1981/82, reported in 42.0 degree Brix, previously reported in 43.4 and 45.0 degree Brix. The conversion factor ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970 and the ratio from 45.0 to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 28.—Canned orange juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86 1/

Season 2/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending Inventory
1,000 cases (24 No. 2's) 3/					
1969/70	1,991	11,223	13,214	12,101	1,113
1970/71	1,113	11,749	12,862	11,532	1,330
1971/72	1,330	10,942	12,272	10,477	1,795
1972/73	1,795	13,670	15,465	12,578	2,887
1973/74	2,887	10,885	13,772	11,133	2,639
1974/75	2,639	10,737	13,376	11,349	2,027
1975/76	2,027	10,635	12,662	10,746	1,916
1976/77	1,916	10,767	12,683	10,592	2,091
1977/78	2,091	11,654	13,745	11,671	2,074
1978/79	2,074	13,222	15,296	12,678	2,618
1979/80	2,618	13,869	16,487	13,974	2,513
1980/81	2,513	13,012	15,525	13,031	2,494
1981/82	2,494	11,503	13,997	11,593	2,404
1982/83	2,404	9,802	12,206	10,792	1,414
1983/84	1,414	9,084	10,498	9,311	1,187
1984/85	1,187	7,425	8,612	7,723	889
1985/86	889	7,596	8,485	7,490	987

1/ Single strength. 2/ Season beginning October. 3/ Beginning 1976/77 includes reconstituted orange juice.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 29.—Grapefruit: Bearing acreage and yield per acre, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida		California		Texas		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	98.7	16.11	12.8	13.36	40.0	8.10	6.1	16.56	157.6	13.87
1970/71	107.2	17.01	12.1	13.55	37.6	10.74	6.3	12.86	163.2	15.15
1971/72	112.6	17.74	12.6	14.29	35.0	10.51	6.4	12.66	166.6	15.76
1972/73	114.6	16.84	13.1	14.50	35.0	13.49	8.0	10.50	170.7	15.68
1973/74	115.8	17.65	14.3	10.63	35.0	12.23	8.2	8.05	173.3	15.52
1974/75	115.4	16.43	15.8	14.37	33.1	8.82	9.3	9.57	173.6	14.42
1975/76	117.9	17.70	16.4	14.33	33.1	12.93	9.6	10.31	177.0	16.09
1976/77	119.3	18.35	16.6	15.12	35.1	14.13	10.2	9.41	181.2	16.73
1977/78	120.3	18.16	17.4	15.75	40.1	11.87	10.8	8.89	188.6	16.07
1978/79	124.6	17.05	19.5	10.26	39.8	9.05	8.9	8.09	192.8	14.30
1979/80	126.4	18.43	21.3	11.50	43.8	7.21	8.4	11.43	199.9	14.94
1980/81	125.6	17.02	21.8	12.11	41.5	6.46	8.1	11.11	197.0	14.01
1981/82	127.8	15.99	22.0	9.14	41.1	13.53	8.1	9.51	199.0	14.46
1982/83	128.6	13.02	21.7	10.97	42.2	10.62	6.8	12.79	199.3	12.28
1983/84	119.6	14.53	21.9	10.82	43.2	2.96	6.8	10.74	191.5	11.36
1984/85	115.5	16.19	21.1	13.70	19.1	(2)	7.1	13.52	162.8	13.85
1985/86 1/	105.1	18.91	20.9	13.21	19.1	.47	7.1	10.85	152.2	15.43

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 30.—Grapefruit: Production by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida	California	Texas	Arizona	United States 1/
1,000 short tons					
1969/70	1,590	171	324	101	2,186
1970/71	1,823	164	404	81	2,472
1971/72	1,998	180	368	81	2,626
1972/73	1,930	190	472	84	2,676
1973/74	2,044	152	428	66	2,690
1974/75	1,896	227	292	89	2,503
1975/76	2,087	235	428	99	2,848
1976/77	2,189	251	496	96	3,032
1977/78	2,185	274	476	96	3,030
1978/79	2,125	200	360	72	2,757
1979/80	2,329	245	316	96	2,986
1980/81	2,138	264	268	90	2,759
1981/82	2,044	201	557	77	2,879
1982/83	1,674	238	448	86	2,446
1983/84	1,738	238	128	72	2,176
1984/85	1,870	289	(3)	96	2,255
1985/86 2/	1,987	276	9	77	2,349

1/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruits Annual and Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Table 31.—All grapefruit: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida			California			Texas			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box															
1969/70	2.29	1.33	1.70	3.23	0.10	1.74	1.54	0.70	1.21	3.05	0.50	1.92	2.30	1.12	1.64
1970/71	2.42	1.63	1.91	4.17	.41	2.52	1.48	.80	1.20	3.05	.00	.84	2.41	1.38	1.80
1971/72	3.14	1.85	2.32	4.27	.34	2.42	2.24	1.22	1.86	2.65	.20	1.44	3.04	1.63	2.23
1972/73	3.10	1.47	2.08	3.70	.14	1.95	2.30	1.21	1.80	2.40	.30	1.22	2.96	1.29	1.98
1973/74	2.54	1.10	1.66	3.37	.22	1.87	1.92	.68	1.31	2.30	.15	1.34	2.48	.97	1.61
1974/75	3.03	.76	1.72	3.19	-.12	1.60	2.55	.90	1.95	2.70	.10	1.40	2.96	.66	1.72
1975/76	2.48	.75	1.47	2.63	-.11	1.27	1.73	.57	1.36	1.90	-.05	.76	2.31	.61	1.40
1976/77	2.60	1.10	1.58	2.90	-.49	1.38	1.88	.74	1.34	2.50	-.40	.99	2.47	.88	1.49
1977/78	2.35	1.26	1.64	4.80	-.66	2.24	1.22	.62	.95	2.20	-.74	.44	2.46	.93	1.55
1978/79	3.23	1.87	2.41	6.59	-.67	3.70	2.00	.66	1.26	4.34	-.62	1.69	3.53	1.48	2.35
1979/80	4.15	2.85	3.31	4.50	-.48	1.82	3.18	1.91	2.59	3.93	-.42	1.49	4.04	2.35	3.01
1980/81	5.25	2.76	3.60	6.34	-.45	3.33	3.70	2.31	3.27	4.91	-.20	2.72	5.15	2.36	3.50
1981/82	4.48	.82	2.09	3.95	-1.31	1.85	2.73	.98	1.89	3.66	-1.28	1.01	3.94	.66	1.99
1982/83	3.61	.52	1.96	4.05	-1.31	1.94	1.75	.14	1.26	2.73	-1.32	1.11	3.18	.22	1.79
1983/84	4.20	1.70	2.72	5.30	-1.53	2.83	2.24	.24	2.03	4.44	-1.52	2.54	4.19	1.30	2.68
1984/85	5.62	2.66	3.67	8.18	-.44	5.63	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.64	-.38	4.18	6.39	2.31	4.01
1985/86 1/	5.19	3.09	3.97	8.35	-.58	5.69	8.93	3.53	8.44	5.66	-.66	3.40	5.92	2.69	4.21

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Table 32.—Grapefruit: Utilization of production, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Florida		California		Arizona		Texas		United States 1/	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons										
1969/70	606	983	90	81	56	45	197	127	949	1,236
1970/71	636	1,187	92	72	22	58	238	166	987	1,484
1971/72	724	1,273	95	85	41	40	230	138	1,089	1,536
1972/73	724	1,205	94	95	37	48	254	218	1,109	1,566
1973/74	796	1,248	79	72	36	29	216	212	1,127	1,562
1974/75	799	1,097	116	110	44	44	186	106	1,145	1,357
1975/76	866	1,221	118	116	41	58	291	137	1,315	1,532
1976/77	697	1,492	138	112	46	50	259	237	1,140	1,891
1977/78	767	1,418	144	127	38	58	264	212	1,213	1,815
1978/79	841	1,284	120	79	34	38	160	200	1,155	1,602
1979/80	829	1,500	112	131	43	54	168	148	1,152	1,833
1980/81	730	1,408	144	114	51	38	186	82	1,111	1,642
1981/82	711	1,334	119	78	36	41	289	267	1,155	1,720
1982/83	778	896	141	92	52	35	312	136	1,283	1,159
1983/84	708	1,030	148	84	49	23	114	14	1,019	1,151
1984/85	637	1,233	198	83	62	34	(3)	(3)	897	1,350
1985/86 2/	834	1,153	189	80	49	28	8	1	1,080	1,262

1/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 33.—Grapefruit processed, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products			Total processed
		Juices	Sections and salads	Other processed 1/	
1,000 boxes					
1969/70	4,579	1,824	1,158	15,577	23,138
1970/71	6,819	2,348	1,091	17,602	27,940
1971/72	8,725	3,206	994	17,036	29,961
1972/73	8,212	2,908	1,209	16,025	28,354
1973/74	8,732	2,715	1,118	16,804	29,369
1974/75	7,779	3,332	967	13,725	25,803
1975/76	8,987	3,919	1,054	14,771	28,731
1976/77	13,020	4,331	934	16,822	35,107
1977/78	13,999	4,363	917	14,083	33,362
1978/79	13,276	3,162	771	13,001	30,210
1979/80	18,506	3,592	801	12,400	35,299
1980/81	19,490	2,844	645	10,154	33,133
1981/82	20,052	1,697	628	9,004	31,381
1982/83	13,977	1,314	417	5,379	21,087
1983/84	18,728	1,320	(3)	4,191	24,239
1984/85	22,996	1,065	(3)	4,951	29,012
1985/86 2/	21,572	1,189	(3)	4,369	27,130

1/ Includes cannery juices, blend, sections and salads.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Included in other processed.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 34.—Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
Million gallons 1/					
1969/70	1.4	4.3	5.7	5.2	0.5
1970/71	0.5	6.9	7.4	6.3	1.1
1971/72	1.1	8.8	9.9	7.1	2.8
1972/73	2.8	8.7	11.5	7.9	3.6
1973/74	3.6	9.0	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2	9.5	13.7	10.4	3.3
1976/77	3.3	12.4	15.7	11.9	3.8
1977/78	3.8	14.0	17.8	13.6	4.2
1978/79	4.2	14.4	18.6	16.3	2.3
1979/80	2.3	19.6	21.9	17.0	4.9
1980/81	4.9	21.1	26.0	17.6	8.4
1981/82	8.4	21.9	30.3	18.9	11.4
1982/83	11.4	15.1	26.5	21.1	5.4
1983/84	5.4	20.2	25.6	21.6	4.0
1984/85	4.0	25.3	29.3	25.9	3.4
1985/86	3.4	26.2	29.6	26.2	3.4

1/ 40 degree Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 35.—Chilled grapefruit juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack 2/	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 gallons					
1969/70	1,067	9,430	10,497	10,128	369
1970/71	369	12,949	13,318	12,394	924
1971/72	924	17,358	18,282	15,261	3,021
1972/73	3,021	16,071	19,092	16,871	2,221
1973/74	2,221	17,376	19,597	17,916	1,681
1974/75	1,681	20,535	22,216	20,768	1,448
1975/76	1,448	24,538	25,986	24,583	1,403
1976/77	1,403	25,074	26,477	25,111	1,366
1977/78	1,366	25,460	26,826	24,920	1,906
1978/79	1,906	27,132	29,038	27,590	1,440
1979/80	1,440	28,674	30,114	27,364	2,750
1980/81	2,750	26,023	28,773	26,291	2,482
1981/82	2,482	22,943	25,425	23,224	2,201
1982/83	2,201	20,336	22,537	21,177	1,360
1983/84	1,360	27,642	29,002	27,336	1,666
1984/85	1,666	32,391	34,057	32,485	1,572
1985/86	1,572	33,989	35,561	33,600	1,961

1/ Season beginning October. 2/ Pack data are from fresh fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but exclude reprocessed single strength.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 36.—Canned grapefruit juice: Cannery stocks, pack, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1969/70-1985/86 1/

Season 2/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 cases (24 No. 2's) 3/					
1969/70	1,634	16,423	18,057	17,238	819
1970/71	819	19,110	19,929	18,324	1,605
1971/72	1,605	20,873	22,478	18,168	4,310
1972/73	4,310	19,059	23,369	19,166	4,203
1973/74	4,203	20,576	24,779	18,780	5,999
1974/75	5,999	15,951	21,950	18,129	3,821
1975/76	3,821	18,439	22,260	18,623	3,637
1976/77	3,637	18,029	21,666	16,943	4,723
1977/78	4,723	16,789	21,512	17,951	3,561
1978/79	3,561	16,764	20,325	17,295	3,030
1979/80	3,030	16,604	19,634	16,222	3,412
1980/81	3,412	14,231	17,643	14,335	3,308
1981/82	3,308	15,725	19,033	14,767	4,266
1982/83	4,266	11,651	15,917	13,495	2,422
1983/84	2,422	9,513	11,935	10,231	1,704
1984/85	1,704	10,552	12,256	10,968	1,288
1985/86	1,288	9,948	11,236	9,721	1,515

1/ Single strength. 2/ Season beginning October.
3/ Beginning 1976/77 includes reconstituted grapefruit juice.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 37.--Lemons: Bearing acreage and yield per acre, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	California		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	37.4	12.49	9.7	11.01	47.1	12.20
1970/71	38.2	13.22	12.2	9.84	50.4	12.40
1971/72	39.1	13.22	12.9	9.07	52.0	12.19
1972/73	41.1	16.28	14.5	12.07	55.6	15.18
1973/74	44.7	12.66	19.9	5.53	64.6	10.46
1974/75	45.6	18.51	20.5	13.37	66.1	16.90
1975/76	47.3	12.22	20.3	4.53	67.6	9.91
1976/77	47.9	16.66	20.3	9.36	68.2	14.49
1977/78	49.0	15.73	20.9	10.53	69.9	14.19
1978/79	50.3	10.66	18.6	11.24	68.9	10.81
1979/80	49.8	13.51	20.3	5.71	70.1	11.26
1980/81	52.7	17.51	19.2	13.85	71.9	16.54
1981/82	54.2	12.97	21.6	11.06	75.8	12.43
1982/83	52.0	14.83	19.5	9.85	71.5	13.47
1983/84	51.4	12.73	18.3	8.32	69.7	11.59
1984/85	49.6	15.16	17.0	13.41	66.6	14.71
1985/86 1/	48.7	11.78	16.5	7.49	65.2	10.68

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 38.--Lemons: Production by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	Arizona	California	United States 1/
1,000 short tons			
1969/70	107	467	575
1970/71	120	505	625
1971/72	117	517	634
1972/73	175	669	844
1973/74	110	566	676
1974/75	274	844	1,117
1975/76	92	578	670
1976/77	190	798	988
1977/78	220	771	992
1978/79	209	536	745
1979/80	116	673	789
1980/81	266	923	1,189
1981/82	239	703	942
1982/83	191	772	963
1983/84	152	655	807
1984/85	228	752	980
1985/86 2/	123	574	697

1/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruits Annual and Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Table 39.--All lemons: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	California			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box									
1969/70	5.30	0.64	3.64	6.60	0.65	3.49	5.49	0.64	3.61
1970/71	5.74	.86	3.96	5.70	.50	2.61	5.73	.76	3.70
1971/72	5.50	1.12	3.79	5.30	.60	2.60	5.47	.99	3.57
1972/73	5.25	.71	3.07	5.55	.75	2.70	5.30	.72	2.99
1973/74	7.05	.58	4.66	7.60	.70	4.83	7.14	.60	4.69
1974/75	6.43	-.62	2.43	5.30	.25	1.60	6.24	-.36	2.23
1975/76	6.75	-.80	3.95	9.15	-.95	4.79	7.05	-.82	4.07
1976/77	4.20	-.95	1.75	4.35	-.95	1.27	4.22	-.95	1.66
1977/78	6.57	-1.04	2.67	4.30	-1.36	.88	6.14	-1.12	2.27
1978/79	9.43	-1.00	5.78	4.34	-.98	1.73	8.24	-.99	4.64
1979/80	9.00	1.02	5.13	9.90	-.04	5.13	9.13	.87	5.13
1980/81	6.22	-.33	2.14	4.30	-.24	1.21	5.84	-.31	1.93
1981/82	7.64	-2.90	1.64	5.13	-2.90	.39	7.03	-2.90	1.32
1982/83	6.20	-2.94	1.22	5.93	-2.92	1.25	6.14	-2.94	1.23
1983/84	8.16	-2.06	3.41	5.07	-3.12	1.63	7.54	-2.24	3.08
1984/85	10.58	-1.06	4.44	6.74	-1.91	1.54	9.80	-1.28	3.76
1985/86 1/	14.52	-1.52	8.57	20.85	-1.32	12.19	15.61	-1.48	9.21

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Table 40.--Lemons: Utilization of production, by States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season	California		Arizona		United States	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons						
1969/70	300	167	51	56	351	223
1970/71	319	186	49	71	368	257
1971/72	315	201	50	67	365	269
1972/73	346	323	71	104	417	427
1973/74	357	209	66	44	423	253
1974/75	365	479	73	201	438	679
1975/76	363	214	52	40	416	254
1976/77	418	380	79	111	497	491
1977/78	376	395	87	133	464	528
1978/79	348	187	106	103	455	290
1979/80	347	326	60	56	407	382
1980/81	348	576	85	181	433	757
1981/82	303	400	98	141	401	542
1982/83	352	420	90	101	442	521
1983/84	351	304	88	64	439	368
1984/85	355	397	91	137	446	534
1985/86 1/	361	213	75	48	436	261

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, NASS, USDA.

Table 41.--Fresh citrus fruit: Domestic exports, United States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season 1/	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons
Metric tons			
1969/70	258,211	104,439	123,621
1970/71	236,806	95,078	131,906
1971/72	291,560	177,505	155,808
1972/73	272,146	192,146	192,540
1973/74	312,100	235,029	188,953
1974/75	478,889	227,689	206,110
1975/76	440,153	284,877	189,792
1976/77	397,771	274,377	240,997
1977/78	334,973	265,162	206,337
1978/79	300,297	278,439	210,951
1979/80	459,404	271,436	167,918
1980/81	417,882	295,130	178,559
1981/82	354,066	260,513	142,489
1982/83	461,073	308,396	146,598
1983/84	367,628	262,023	152,961
1984/85	407,466	198,843	149,053
1985/86	394,262	269,592	130,090

1/ Year beginning November for oranges, September for grapefruit, and August for lemons.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 42.--Frozen concentrated orange juice: Imports, United States, 1969/70-1985/86

Season 1/	Brazil	Others	United States
1,000 gallons 2/			
1969/70	1,308	153	1,461
1970/71	15,413	3,930	19,343
1971/72	29,210	8,865	38,075
1972/73	12,924	7,300	20,224
1973/74	12,699	5,549	18,248
1974/75	28,214	4,832	33,046
1975/76	29,755	1,647	31,402
1976/77	33,749	14,177	47,926
1977/78	139,451	11,290	150,741
1978/79	152,310	7,708	160,018
1979/80	97,676	2,338	100,014
1980/81	203,104	11,127	214,231
1981/82	373,988	22,084	396,072
1982/83	337,164	27,605	364,769
1983/84	510,094	23,476	533,570
1984/85	578,177	18,456	596,633
1985/86	500,510	45,660	546,170

1/ Season beginning December 1. 2/ Single strength.

SOURCES: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA and Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 43.--Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Citrus					Noncitrus						All fruit
	Fresh 2/	Canned Juice 2/	Chilled Juice 2/	Frozen Juice	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned Juice	Frozen fruit	Dried	Total	
Pounds												
1970	28.84	10.52	9.24	41.08	89.67	50.93	15.81	3.53	3.69	9.46	83.41	173.08
1971	29.14	10.76	9.54	47.53	96.97	51.45	14.72	3.68	4.06	9.23	83.14	180.10
1972	27.45	10.37	10.39	54.54	102.76	47.92	14.10	2.63	4.00	6.95	75.61	178.36
1973	27.43	11.17	10.47	53.59	102.66	50.15	13.86	3.05	3.86	8.82	79.73	182.40
1974	27.41	10.74	10.37	58.02	106.54	51.55	12.95	2.86	3.04	8.55	78.95	185.49
1975	29.67	10.60	11.31	67.69	119.26	55.77	12.94	3.26	3.56	10.30	85.82	205.08
1976	29.02	10.35	12.24	65.60	117.22	54.90	13.43	3.47	3.38	9.04	84.22	201.43
1977	35.52	9.91	11.39	67.69	124.50	59.34	13.64	2.99	3.51	8.82	88.29	212.79
1978	26.25	11.10	12.18	57.83	107.36	55.95	11.96	3.90	3.59	7.11	82.50	189.86
1979	24.69	11.21	10.96	61.68	108.54	59.07	11.96	3.01	2.98	8.82	85.84	194.38
1980	28.85	10.25	11.75	61.81	112.66	60.63	11.73	3.27	3.36	8.36	87.34	200.01
1981	24.99	9.87	8.32	61.49	104.67	61.19	10.97	3.48	3.17	9.31	88.12	192.79
1982	24.73	7.90	7.04	69.90	109.57	62.06	10.53	2.91	3.23	10.30	89.03	198.60
1983	29.30	6.03	8.30	76.60	120.23	62.38	10.16	2.82	3.21	10.45	89.03	209.26
1984	23.89	5.70	7.39	65.85	102.84	67.19	9.82	2.52	3.33	10.83	93.70	196.53
1985	23.44	4.61	6.46	81.15	115.65	66.19	9.28	2.33	3.59	10.94	92.33	207.98
1986 3/	26.00	4.24	7.61	79.13	116.98	68.71	9.70	2.24	3.84	10.79	95.28	212.26

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). 2/ Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 45.—Canned fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date

Year	Canned fruit								Total
	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Salad and cocktail	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes	Olives	
	Pounds								
1970	0.97	0.10	0.94	3.23	5.72	2.02	0.32	1.07	14.37
1971	1.00	.12	1.01	2.73	5.34	2.00	.27	.91	13.38
1972	.73	.13	.72	2.72	5.59	2.00	.21	.73	12.82
1973	.76	.13	.70	3.08	4.72	2.25	.20	.76	12.60
1974	.64	.09	.61	2.74	4.79	1.78	.23	.90	11.77
1975	.50	.14	.74	2.64	4.83	1.86	.19	.87	11.76
1976	.62	.10	.61	2.70	4.90	2.07	.25	.98	12.21
1977	.59	.11	.58	2.80	4.97	2.17	.21	.97	12.40
1978	.45	.05	.60	2.85	4.22	1.76	.22	.73	10.87
1979	.45	.05	.66	2.74	3.99	1.77	.19	1.03	10.87
1980	.51	.05	.78	2.57	3.94	1.85	.14	.82	10.66
1981	.44	.08	.72	2.32	3.58	1.62	.16	1.05	9.97
1982	.34	.08	.46	2.30	3.65	1.85	.16	.73	9.57
1983	.33	.09	.46	1.76	3.48	1.76	.13	1.24	9.24
1984	.32	.07	.57	2.10	3.19	1.59	.12	.95	8.93
1985	.33	.09	.60	1.91	2.93	1.31	.09	1.18	8.44
1986 1/	.29	N.A.	.52	1.99	3.27	1.51	.12	1.12	8.82

1/ Preliminary. N.A.=not available.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 46.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, single strength basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Canned					Chilled 2/						
	Citrus			Noncitrus			Total	Orange 3/	Grape- fruit	Total		
	Orange	Grape- fruit	Blended orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime	Total	Fruit nectars					Grapes	Prune
Pounds												
1970	1.75	2.99	0.33	0.10	5.18	0.68	0.58	1.09	2.35	4.23	0.33	4.55
1971	1.65	3.24	.31	.10	5.30	.67	.71	1.07	2.45	4.28	.42	4.70
1972	1.51	3.25	.25	.10	5.11	.56	.53	.66	1.75	4.51	.61	5.12
1973	1.74	3.42	.24	.10	5.50	.50	.56	.97	2.03	4.61	.54	5.16
1974	1.48	3.49	.22	.10	5.29	.52	.67	.72	1.91	4.59	.52	5.11
1975	1.52	3.34	.23	.12	5.22	.77	.59	.81	2.17	4.96	.61	5.57
1976	1.37	3.33	.32	.08	5.10	.76	.56	.99	2.31	5.31	.72	6.03
1977	1.46	3.13	.21	.08	4.88	.67	.45	.88	1.99	4.92	.69	5.61
1978	1.74	3.50	.17	.06	5.47	.75	.92	.93	2.60	5.25	.74	6.00
1979	2.04	3.35	.08	.05	5.52	.56	.65	.80	2.01	4.83	.57	5.40
1980	1.98	2.92	.09	.05	5.05	.67	.65	.86	2.18	5.15	.64	5.79
1981	2.28	2.45	.07	.06	4.86	.70	.69	.93	2.32	3.62	.48	4.10
1982	1.74	2.07	.04	.03	3.89	.51	.64	.78	1.94	3.17	.30	3.47
1983	1.24	1.58	.08	.07	2.97	.36	.91	.61	1.88	3.86	.23	4.09
1984	1.47	1.20	.07	.07	2.81	.27	.75	.66	1.68	3.41	.23	3.64
1985	.84	1.30	.06	.07	2.27	.40	.52	.63	1.55	3.00	.18	3.18
1986 4/	.82	1.13	.07	.07	2.09	.39	.50	.63	1.49	3.53	.21	3.74

1/ Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices, which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. 2/ Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted or frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. 3/ Includes orange juice processed only from Florida oranges. 4/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS.

Table 47.--Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds						
1970	5.88	20.73	0.21	0.74	0.01	0.06
1971	6.87	24.22	.23	.81	.02	.07
1972	7.86	27.71	.31	1.09	.02	.09
1973	7.62	26.86	.31	1.09	.01	.06
1974	8.35	29.43	.33	1.16	.01	.06
1975	9.30	32.78	.28	.99	.06	.26
1976	9.74	34.33	.08	.28	(3)	.02
1977	9.68	34.12	.52	1.83	.03	.14
1978	7.81	27.53	.51	1.80	.06	.25
1979	8.60	30.32	.51	1.80	.05	.21
1980	9.01	31.76	.43	1.52	.02	.09
1981	8.55	30.14	.66	2.33	.04	.17
1982	9.43	33.24	.72	2.54	.06	.25
1983	10.99	38.74	.66	2.33	.04	.17
1984	9.48	33.42	.45	1.59	.04	.17
1985	11.28	39.76	1.00	3.53	.05	.21
1986 2/	11.39	40.15	.73	2.57	.04	.16

	Lemonade base		Tangerine		Total 2/	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds						
1970	0.33	0.24	0.05	0.18	6.48	21.95
1971	.34	.25	.05	.18	7.51	25.55
1972	.38	.28	.05	.18	8.62	29.35
1973	.46	.34	.05	.18	8.45	28.53
1974	.42	.31	.04	.14	9.15	31.10
1975	.97	.72	.06	.21	10.67	34.96
1976	.51	.38	.03	.11	10.36	35.12
1977	.38	.28	.07	.25	10.68	36.62
1978	.67	.50	.07	.25	9.12	30.33
1979	.51	.38	.06	.21	9.73	32.92
1980	.24	.18	.06	.21	9.76	33.76
1981	.37	.27	.09	.32	9.71	33.23
1982	.72	.53	.09	.32	11.02	36.88
1983	.38	.28	.02	.07	12.09	41.59
1984	.39	.29	.03	.11	10.39	35.58
1985	.48	.36	.03	.11	12.84	43.97
1986 2/	.33	.24	.03	.11	12.52	43.23

1/ Product weight⁴ includes concentrated and single-strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.74 to 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Negligible.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 48.—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous 1/	Total
Pounds												
1970	0.10	0.21	0.16	1.19	0.06	0.47	0.06	0.61	0.03	0.28	0.17	3.35
1971	.16	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.53	.07	.68	.01	.26	.15	3.69
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.35	.06	.66	.04	.64	.01	.31	.15	3.64
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.19	.05	.61	.08	.81	.04	.23	.16	3.51
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.04	.33	.06	.49	.01	.28	.13	2.76
1975	.08	.19	.09	1.41	.04	.46	.07	.45	(3)	.29	.15	3.24
1976	.12	.13	.13	1.28	.05	.39	.06	.67	.01	.13	.10	3.07
1977	.12	.13	.13	1.16	.04	.44	.07	.62	.02	.28	.18	3.19
1978	.10	.11	.10	1.37	.05	.39	.07	.64	.02	.27	.16	3.26
1979	.06	.13	.08	1.14	.03	.33	.06	.52	.01	.21	.12	2.71
1980	.02	.18	.08	1.39	.03	.35	.07	.48	.03	.27	.16	3.05
1981	.04	.17	.08	1.32	.02	.37	.05	.49	.02	.19	.13	2.88
1982	.09	.11	.07	1.14	.02	.43	.06	.61	.01	.23	.16	2.94
1983	.08	.04	.07	1.17	.04	.32	.07	.63	.04	.31	.15	2.92
1984	.04	.24	.05	1.22	.02	.38	.06	.57	.08	.27	.10	3.03
1985	.06	.23	.10	1.24	.02	.39	.07	.59	.03	.36	.17	3.26
1986 2/	.04	.38	.09	1.26	.03	.35	.07	.66	.05	.36	.20	3.49

1/ Includes prunes and plums. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Negligible.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 49.—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date 1/

Pack year	Dates 2/	Figs	Prunes 3/	Raisins	Total
Pounds					
1970	0.26	0.22	0.68	1.33	2.49
1971	.31	.19	.58	1.36	2.43
1972	.28	.11	.48	.95	1.83
1973	.28	.13	.54	1.37	2.32
1974	.24	.16	.51	1.33	2.25
1975	.34	.15	.60	1.62	2.71
1976	.41	.17	.52	1.27	2.38
1977	.36	.16	.49	1.30	2.32
1978	.31	.17	.42	.97	1.87
1979	.27	.17	.38	1.49	2.32
1980	.14	.14	.44	1.49	2.20
1981	.18	.11	.43	1.72	2.45
1982	.26	.14	.47	1.83	2.71
1983	.25	.15	.44	1.91	2.75
1984	.28	.13	.36	2.08	2.85
1985	.18	.12	.47	2.11	2.88
1986 4/	.16	.14	.45	2.09	2.84

1/ Production begins midyear. 2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 50.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1984

Noncitrus

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity 2/	Percent of U.S.
1,000 short tons													
Alabama							11.0					11.0	0.1
Arizona						14.0						14.0	.1
Arkansas	3.5					9.0	10.5			0.9		23.9	.2
California	260.0	113.0	37.2			4,656.0	711.5	299.5	669.0	377.2	567.9	7,691.3	53.8
Colorado	32.5			0.5			6.0	4.6				43.6	.3
Connecticut	23.5						1.4	1.5				26.3	.2
Delaware	11.8						.8					12.6	.1
Florida										43.4	29.5	72.9	.5
Georgia	22.5					2.6	67.0					92.1	.6
Hawaii											644.8	644.8	4.5
Idaho	67.0		2.4				3.8		7.0			80.2	.6
Illinois	45.0						8.0					53.0	.4
Indiana	32.0						.4					32.4	.2
Iowa	2.4											2.4	(6)
Kansas	2.4						1.3					3.7	(6)
Kentucky	8.3						1.5			1.9		9.8	.1
Louisiana							3.5					5.4	(6)
Maine	35.0											35.0	.2
Maryland	40.0						9.0					49.0	.3
Massachusetts	48.5				83.2		1.0					132.6	.9
Michigan	385.0			97.5		49.0	22.5	11.0	12.0	9.5		617.5	4.3
Minnesota	7.5		31.0									7.5	.1
Mississippi							2.5					2.5	(6)
Missouri	20.0					3.1	6.5					29.6	.2
Montana			1.4									1.4	(6)
New Hampshire	25.0											25.0	.2
New Jersey	55.0									2.5		96.2	.7
New Mexico	4.0				13.7		25.0					4.0	(6)
New York	510.0		2.2	12.7		188.5	5.5	20.0		7.7		746.5	5.2
North Carolina	180.0					4.9	17.5			2.4		204.8	1.4
Ohio	67.5					11.2				3.9		82.6	.6
Oklahoma							4.5					4.5	(6)
Oregon	65.0		29.5	.8			6.5		14.0	30.4		300.3	2.1
Pennsylvania	287.5		.9	4.5	4.1	59.5	42.5	3.2		2.6		400.6	2.8
Rhode Island	2.5											2.5	(6)
South Carolina	21.5					2.5	200.0					224.0	1.6
Tennessee	5.8						4.5					10.3	.1
Texas							10.5					10.5	.1
Utah	22.5	.7	3.9	6.0			6.0	3.1				42.1	.3
Vermont	20.5											20.5	.1
Virginia	232.5						16.0					248.5	1.7
Washington	1,475.0	3.4	55.8		5.2	168.5	19.0	204.0	18.0	10.5		1,959.4	13.7
West Virginia	112.5						8.5					121.0	.8
Wisconsin	25.5			6.0	60.0					3.0		94.5	.7
United States	4,159.1	117.1	164.3	128.0	166.1	5,168.8	1,234.0	696.8	720.0	495.5	1,242.2	14,291.6	100.0

Continued—

Table 50.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1984—Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total all fruits			Tree nuts			Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Quantity 2/ of U.S.	Percent	1,000 short tons	Pecans	Other 5/	Total Quantity 2/ of U.S.	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent
Alabama													
Arizona	68.0	72.0	152.0	43.0	335.0	3.1	11.0	6.5		6.5	0.8	17.5	0.1
Arkansas							349.0					349.0	1.3
California	1,820.0	238.0	655.0	70.0	2,783.0	25.8	23.9	.8		.8	.1	24.6	.1
Colorado							10,474.3			711.7	82.7	11,186.0	43.1
Connecticut							43.6					43.6	.2
Delaware							26.3					26.3	.1
Florida	5,251.0	1,738.0		447.0	7,436.0	68.9	12.6	2.5		2.5	.3	12.6	(6)
Georgia							7,511.9	60.0		60.0	7.0	7,514.4	29.0
Hawaii							92.1			18.9	2.2	152.1	.6
Idaho							644.8					663.7	2.6
Illinois							80.2					80.2	.3
Indiana							53.0					53.0	.2
Iowa							32.4					32.4	.1
Kansas							2.4					2.4	(6)
Kentucky							3.7					3.7	(6)
Louisiana							9.8					9.8	(6)
Maine							5.4	2.5		2.5	.3	7.9	(6)
Maryland							35.0					35.0	.1
Massachusetts							49.0					49.0	.2
Michigan							132.6					132.6	.5
Minnesota							617.5					617.5	2.4
Mississippi							7.5					7.5	(6)
Missouri							2.5	2.8		2.8	.3	5.3	(6)
Montana							29.6					29.6	.1
New Hampshire							1.4					1.4	(6)
New Jersey							25.0					25.0	.1
New Mexico							96.2					96.2	.4
New York							4.0	12.0		12.0	1.4	16.0	.1
North Carolina							746.5					746.5	2.9
Ohio							204.8	1.5		1.5	.2	206.3	.8
Oklahoma							82.6					82.6	.3
Oregon							4.5	12.5		12.5	1.5	17.0	.1
Pennsylvania							300.3			13.2	1.5	313.5	1.2
Rhode Island							400.6					400.6	1.5
South Carolina							2.5					2.5	(6)
Tennessee							224.0	2.8		2.8	.3	226.8	.9
Texas							10.3					10.3	(6)
Utah	107.0	128.0			235.0	2.2	245.5	12.5		12.5	1.5	258.0	1.0
Vermont							42.1					42.1	.2
Virginia							20.5					20.5	.1
Washington							248.5					248.5	1.0
West Virginia							1,959.4		.2	.2	(6)	1,959.6	7.6
Wisconsin							121.0					121.0	.5
							94.5					94.5	.4
United States	7,246.0	2,176.0	807.0	563.0	10,792.0	100.0	25,083.6	116.2	744.0	860.2	100.0	25,943.7	100.0

1/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 3/ 1983/84 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangalos, and Temples. 5/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 51.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1984

Noncitrus													
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value 2/	Percent of U.S.
							1,000 dollars						Percent
Alabama						18,340	3,168					3,168	0.1
Arizona						1,616						18,340	.5
Arkansas	959					882,117	3,554			740		6,869	.2
California	67,980	34,178	25,569				141,398	53,534	150,360	318,877	272,408	1,946,421	52.2
Colorado	7,185			250			3,048	1,014				11,497	.3
Connecticut	7,713						1,080	725				9,518	.3
Delaware	2,154						352					2,506	.1
Florida										38,842	11,505	50,347	1.3
Georgia	3,760					1,512	19,885					25,157	.7
Hawaii												101,794	2.7
Idaho	24,482		1,105				1,290		2,239			29,116	.8
Illinois	13,637						3,577					17,214	.5
Indiana	8,389						239					8,628	.2
Iowa	926											926	(6)
Kansas	793						800					1,593	(6)
Kentucky	2,196						720					2,916	.1
Louisiana							2,450			1,998		4,448	.1
Maine	12,646											12,646	.3
Maryland	9,135						3,472					12,607	.3
Massachusetts	18,063						760					109,457	2.9
Michigan	61,960				90,634	8,131	7,700	2,404	3,310	7,076		153,256	4.1
Minnesota	3,518		13,120	49,555								3,518	.1
Mississippi							1,200					1,200	(6)
Missouri	6,754					845	2,210					9,809	.3
Montana			932									932	(6)
New Hampshire	9,314											9,314	.2
New Jersey	14,014				15,097		14,310			2,965		46,386	1.2
New Mexico	1,400											1,400	(6)
New York	114,027		1,248	5,625		33,843	3,011	4,568		8,369		170,691	4.6
North Carolina	23,853					1,670	4,810			2,006		32,339	.9
Ohio	21,738					2,394				4,543		28,675	.8
Oklahoma							2,160					2,160	.1
Oregon	13,114		14,489	406	4,543		3,710	40,111	2,368	15,138		93,879	2.5
Pennsylvania	52,877		1,098	2,367		8,527	16,402	1,047		4,146		86,464	2.3
Rhode Island	1,014											1,014	(6)
South Carolina	5,228											59,540	1.6
Tennessee	1,846					848	53,464					3,736	.1
Texas							1,890					5,460	.1
Utah	4,650	238	1,881	2,879			1,800	899				12,347	.3
Vermont	5,965											5,965	.2
Virginia	45,135						4,611					49,746	1.3
Washington	326,220	1,665	40,654		5,706	20,853	9,239	55,428	2,716	5,424		467,905	12.5
West Virginia	23,778						2,901					26,679	.7
Wisconsin	11,199			2,922	64,960					3,127		82,208	2.2
United States	927,622	36,081	100,096	64,004	180,940	980,696	320,671	159,730	160,993	413,251	385,707	3,729,791	100.0

Continued--

Table 51.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1984--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total all fruits			Tree nuts			Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grapo-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Value 2/ Percent of U.S.	Percent of U.S.	Value 2/	Pecans	Other 5/	Value 2/ Percent of U.S.	Percent of U.S.	Value 2/	Percent of U.S.
			1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Alabama	13,939	9,027	19,320	8,108	50,394	(6)	3,168	8,040		8,040	1.0	11,208	0.2
Arizona					2.9	2.9	68,734					68,734	1.1
Arkansas							6,869	1,087		1,087	.1	7,956	.1
California	398,161	30,652	106,163	13,583	548,559	31.3	2,494,980		663,462	663,462	78.7	3,158,442	50.0
Colorado							11,497					11,497	.2
Connecticut							9,518					9,518	.2
Delaware							2,506					2,506	(6)
Florida	880,677	170,588		79,017	1,130,282	64.6	1,180,629	2,701		2,701	.3	1,183,330	18.7
Georgia							25,157	66,400		66,400	7.9	91,557	1.4
Hawaii							101,794		26,088	26,088	3.1	127,882	2.0
Idaho							29,116					29,116	.5
Illinois							17,214					17,214	.3
Indiana							8,628					8,628	.1
Iowa							926					926	(6)
Kansas							1,593					1,593	(6)
Kentucky							2,916					2,916	(6)
Louisiana							4,448	2,700		2,700	.3	7,148	.1
Maine							12,646					12,646	.2
Maryland							12,607					12,607	.2
Massachusetts							109,457					109,457	1.7
Michigan							153,256					153,256	2.4
Minnesota							3,518	3,555		3,555	.4	3,518	.1
Mississippi							1,200					4,755	.1
Missouri							9,809					9,809	.2
Montana							932					932	(6)
New Hampshire							9,314					9,314	.1
New Jersey							46,386					46,386	.7
New Mexico							1,400	19,920		19,920	2.4	21,320	.3
New York							170,691					170,691	2.7
North Carolina							32,339	1,816		1,816	.2	34,155	.5
Ohio							28,675					28,675	.5
Oklahoma							2,160	13,320		13,320	1.6	15,480	.2
Oregon							93,879					102,023	1.6
Pennsylvania							86,464			8,144	1.0	86,464	1.4
Rhode Island							1,014					1,014	(6)
South Carolina							59,540	3,161		3,161	.4	62,701	1.0
Tennessee							3,736					3,736	.1
Texas	11,492	9,385			20,877	1.2	26,337	22,130		22,130	2.6	48,467	.8
Utah							12,347					12,347	.2
Vermont							5,965					5,965	.1
Virginia							49,746					49,746	.8
Washington							467,905					468,080	7.4
West Virginia							26,679		175	175	(6)	26,679	.4
Wisconsin							82,208					82,208	1.3
United States	1,304,269	219,652	125,483	100,708	1,750,112	100.0	5,479,903	144,830	697,869	842,699	100.0	6,322,602	100.0

1/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 3/ 1983/84 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and lemons. 5/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Nuncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 52.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1985

Noncitrus											
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/ Quantity 2/ Percent
			Sweet	Tart							
1,000 short tons											
Alabama						18.5	0.8				0.8 (6)
Arizona						7.9	2.3				18.5 0.1
Arkansas	7.5	103.0	23.5	0.9		5,207.0	701.8	292.5	596.6	0.9	8,186.7 57.7
California	310.0						7.5	5.9			69.3 0.5
Colorado	55.0						1.5	1.5			23.0 0.2
Connecticut	20.0						.6				10.1 0.1
Delaware	9.5									53.0	81.5 0.6
Florida						2.1	41.5				53.1 0.4
Georgia	9.5									599.3	77.1 0.5
Hawaii			2.1						4.5		51.0 0.4
Idaho	65.5						5.0				37.5 0.3
Illinois	51.0										6.0 (6)
Indiana	37.5										7.9 0.1
Iowa	6.0									1.5	7.5 0.1
Kansas	6.4						1.5			1.5	4.5 (6)
Kentucky	7.5						3.0				41.0 0.3
Louisiana											38.5 0.3
Maine	41.0						.5				127.9 0.9
Maryland	38.0						1.1				779.2 5.5
Massachusetts	42.5				84.4	51.0	27.5	8.0	11.0	8.2	10.5 0.1
Michigan	535.0		31.0	107.5							1.3 (6)
Minnesota	10.5										31.9 0.2
Mississippi						.9					3.5 (6)
Missouri											27.5 0.2
Montana	31.0		3.5							3.1	115.6 0.8
New Hampshire	27.5				16.0		45.0				5.0 (6)
New Jersey	51.5										727.7 5.1
New Mexico	5.0									8.4	142.3 1.0
New York	539.5		1.5	11.3		144.0	7.0	16.0		2.3	84.1 0.6
North Carolina	137.5					1.5	1.0			4.6	4.0 (6)
Ohio	72.5					7.0				2.1	363.1 2.6
Oklahoma							4.0				369.1 2.6
Oregon	80.0		27.0	3.3	5.0		7.3	193.0	22.4		2.0 (6)
Pennsylvania	292.5		.5	3.0		50.0	18.7	2.3			118.1 0.8
Rhode Island	2.0										5.0 (6)
South Carolina	7.5					.6	110.0				13.0 0.1
Tennessee	5.0										48.8 0.3
Texas											23.5 0.2
Utah	27.5	.9	2.1	10.5			13.0	2.5			194.9 1.4
Vermont	23.5						5.3				10.2 0.2
Virginia	194.0										1,447.6 10.2
Washington	1,025.0	2.4	35.3		7.4	116.1	15.5	225.0	10.2	10.7	115.0 0.8
West Virginia	115.0										96.0 0.7
Wisconsin	28.0			3.8	61.5					2.8	
United States	3,916.9	106.3	126.5	140.1	174.3	5,606.5	1,023.2	746.7	644.7	509.4	14,187.9 100.0

Continued--

Table 52.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1985--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total all fruits			Tree nuts			Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Total		Quantity 2/	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other 5/	Total		
					Quantity 2/	Percent of U.S.					Quantity 2/	Percent of U.S.	
			1,000 short tons		Quantity 2/	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent		Quantity 2/	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent
Alabama													
Arizona						0.8	(6)						
Arkansas						461.5	1.9						
California	93.0	96.0	228.0	26.0	443.0	4.2							
Colorado	1,965.0	289.0	752.0	63.0	3,069.0	29.3			.9				
Connecticut						69.3	.3		606.4				
Delaware						23.0	.1						
Florida	4,676.0	1,870.0		430.0	6,976.0	66.5							
Georgia						10.1	(6)						
Hawaii						7,057.5	28.5	1.4					
Idaho						53.1	.2	41.5					
Illinois						599.3	2.4	21.0					
Indiana						77.1	.3						
Iowa						51.0	.2						
Kansas						37.5	.2						
Kentucky						6.0	(6)						
Louisiana						7.9	(6)						
Maine						7.5	(6)						
Maryland						4.5	(6)	7.5					
Massachusetts						41.0	.2						
Michigan						38.5	.2						
Minnesota						127.9	.5						
Mississippi						779.2	3.2						
Missouri						10.5	(6)						
Montana						1.3	(6)	3.3					
New Hampshire						31.9	.1						
New Jersey						3.5	(6)						
New Mexico						27.5	.1						
New York						115.6	.5						
North Carolina						5.0	(6)	14.5					
Ohio						727.7	2.9						
Oklahoma						142.3	.6	.5					
Oregon						84.1	.3						
Pennsylvania						4.0	(6)	5.0					
Rhode Island						361.7	1.5						
South Carolina						363.1	1.5						
Tennessee						2.0	(6)						
Texas						118.1	.5	.7					
Utah						5.0	(6)						
Vermont						13.0	.1	39.0					
Virginia						48.8	.2						
Washington						23.5	.1						
West Virginia						194.9	.8						
Wisconsin						1,447.6	5.9						
						115.0	.5						
						96.0	.4						
United States	6,734.0	2,255.0	980.0	519.0	10,488.0	100.0	100.0	122.2	652.0	774.2	100.0	25,494.5	100.0

1/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 3/ 1984/85 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 5/ Almonds, filberts, Macedonia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 53.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1985

Noncitrus													
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value 2/	Percent of U.S.
1,000 dollars													
Alabama						17,908	458					458	(6)
Arizona						1,017	776					17,908	0.5
Arkansas	1,745					877,048	156,104	69,735	181,392	782		4,320	.1
California	58,540	26,276	24,641	390			3,900	1,294		333,913	339,350	2,066,999	53.5
Colorado	10,504						1,230	713				16,088	.4
Connecticut	6,623						314					8,566	.2
Delaware	1,656											1,970	.1
Florida	2,131					1,038	20,439			61,268	16,416	77,684	2.0
Georgia												23,608	.6
Hawaii											101,581	101,581	2.6
Idaho	25,668		2,065				1,960		1,881			31,574	.8
Illinois	12,472											12,472	.3
Indiana	9,832											9,832	.3
Iowa	1,842											1,842	(6)
Kansas	1,488							753				2,241	.1
Kentucky	2,118									1,590		2,118	.1
Louisiana							1,980					3,570	.1
Maine	13,395											13,395	.3
Maryland	7,764						262					8,026	.2
Massachusetts	15,594						861					108,903	2.8
Michigan	79,165				92,448	10,975	11,515	1,933	3,285	6,300		175,795	4.5
Minnesota	4,612		15,500	47,145								4,612	.1
Mississippi							875					875	(6)
Missouri	10,069		2,255			326						10,395	.3
Montana												2,255	.1
New Hampshire	10,230											10,230	.3
New Jersey	12,128											58,340	1.5
New Mexico	1,280						25,454			3,062		1,280	(6)
New York	75,085		1,005	5,764		21,156	3,252	3,870		7,493		117,625	3.0
North Carolina	20,235					474	500			1,858		23,067	.6
Ohio	20,810					946				5,520		27,276	.7
Oklahoma							1,864					1,864	(6)
Oregon	20,200		16,761	1,560	5,550		4,199	52,870	3,641	15,619		120,400	3.1
Pennsylvania	54,810		655	1,608		7,378	9,376	733		3,473		78,033	2.0
Rhode Island	872											872	(6)
South Carolina	1,645					223	44,460					46,328	1.2
Tennessee	1,358											1,358	(6)
Texas			1,624	4,832			7,280					7,280	.2
Utah	6,650	353					1,785	735				15,979	.4
Vermont	7,742											7,742	.2
Virginia	38,216						376					38,592	1.0
Washington	348,740	1,508	36,527		8,214	20,642	7,365	69,126	2,240	6,971		501,333	13.0
West Virginia	22,532											22,532	.6
Wisconsin	7,856		1,549		66,017					2,970		78,392	2.0
United States	915,607	28,137	101,033	68,848	189,925	959,108	307,338	201,009	192,439	450,819	457,347	3,856,610	100.0

Continued—

Table 53.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1985—Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total all fruits			Tree nuts			Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Total	Value 2/	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other 5/	Total	Value 2/	Percent of U.S.	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dollars				Value 2/	Percent of U.S.		1,000 dollars		Value 2/	Percent of U.S.		
Alabama	23,225	16,940	27,537	8,691	76,393	3.7	(6)	8,288		8,288	1.1	8,746	0.1
Arizona							1.6					94,501	1.4
Arkansas							.1					5,540	.1
California	505,970	62,936	140,514	21,017	730,437	35.4	47.2	1,220		1,220	.2	3,369,309	50.2
Colorado							.3					16,088	.2
Connecticut							.1					8,566	.1
Delaware							(6)					1,970	(6)
Florida	930,139	228,661		100,204	1,259,004	60.9	22.5	1,792		1,792	0.2	1,338,480	19.9
Georgia							.4	56,760		56,760	7.2	80,368	1.2
Hawaii							1.7					132,031	2.0
Idaho							.5					31,574	.5
Illinois							.2					12,472	.2
Indiana							.2					9,832	.1
Iowa							(6)					1,842	(6)
Kansas							(6)					2,241	(6)
Kentucky							(6)					2,118	(6)
Louisiana							.1	6,790		6,790	.9	10,360	.2
Maine							.2					13,395	.2
Maryland							.1					8,026	.1
Massachusetts							1.8					108,903	1.6
Michigan							3.0					175,795	2.6
Minnesota							.1					4,612	.1
Mississippi							(6)	4,104		4,104	.5	4,979	.1
Missouri							.2					10,395	.2
Montana							(6)					2,255	(6)
New Hampshire							.2					10,230	.2
New Jersey							1.0					58,340	.9
New Mexico							(6)					28,830	.4
New York							2.0	27,550		27,550	3.5	117,625	1.8
North Carolina							.4	600		600	.1	23,667	.4
Ohio							.5					27,276	.4
Oklahoma							(6)	5,780		5,780	.7	7,644	.1
Oregon							2.0					136,851	2.1
Pennsylvania							(6)	16,451		16,451	2.1	78,033	1.2
Rhode Island							(6)					872	(6)
South Carolina							.8					47,308	.7
Tennessee							(6)	980		980	.1	1,358	(6)
Texas							.1	52,424		52,424	6.7	59,704	.9
Utah							.3					15,979	.2
Vermont							.1					7,742	.1
Virginia							.7					38,592	.6
Washington							8.5					501,620	7.5
West Virginia							.4	287		287	(6)	22,532	.3
Wisconsin							1.3					78,392	1.2
United States	1,459,334	308,537	168,051	129,912	2,065,834	100.0	100.0	166,288	619,061	785,349	100.0	6,716,793	100.0

1/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 3/ 1984/85 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and lemons. 5/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 54.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1986 1/

Noncitrus

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 2/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity 3/	Percent of U.S.
1,000 short tons													
Alabama						23.0	3.0					3.0	(7)
Arizona						5.5	4.8			0.9		23.0	0.2
Arkansas	4.8					4,770.0	684.3	294.0	443.1	393.9	642.9	7,554.1	.1
California	267.5	50.0	8.4	0.5			3.4	1.8				14.4	54.5
Colorado	8.8						1.3	1.6				25.9	.1
Connecticut	23.0						1.4					14.9	.2
Delaware	13.5									45.4	24.7	84.6	.6
Florida	14.5					2.0	50.5					52.5	.4
Georgia											681.4	681.4	4.9
Hawaii									5.0			59.8	.4
Idaho	47.0		2.3				5.5					55.3	.4
Illinois	45.0						10.3					20.5	.1
Indiana	18.5						2.0					2.7	(7)
Iowa	2.7						2.3					3.7	(7)
Kansas	1.5						1.0					3.0	(7)
Kentucky	2.0						.1			1.7		1.8	(7)
Louisiana												43.0	.3
Maine	43.0						10.0					52.5	.4
Maryland	42.5						.9					136.9	1.0
Massachusetts	46.0				90.0	32.0	25.0	11.0	11.0	7.2		538.7	3.9
Michigan	350.0		20.0	82.5								9.0	.1
Minnesota	9.0						.2					.2	(7)
Mississippi						2.9	6.0					27.4	.2
Missouri	18.5		1.0									1.0	(7)
Montana												25.0	.2
New Hampshire	25.0						50.0			1.9		118.2	.9
New Jersey	50.0				16.3							3.0	(7)
New Mexico	3.0											655.7	4.7
New York	450.0		1.4	6.2		164.0	7.0	18.0		9.1		74.3	.5
North Carolina	60.0					1.4	10.5			2.4		57.1	.4
Ohio	45.0					8.0	1.3	2.8		2.9		2.8	(7)
Oklahoma												318.3	2.3
Oregon	52.5		38.0	3.0	6.0	60.0	6.5	162.0	18.5	31.8		432.4	3.1
Pennsylvania	310.0		1.0	6.0			50.0	3.0		2.4		2.8	(7)
Rhode Island	2.8					.5						139.5	1.0
South Carolina	15.0						124.0					6.1	(7)
Tennessee	4.3						1.9					4.8	(7)
Texas							4.8					36.7	.3
Utah	17.0	.8	2.2	9.3			5.3	2.2				24.0	.2
Vermont	24.0											238.0	1.7
Virginia	225.0						13.0					2,078.9	15.0
Washington	1,550.0	4.3	62.5		5.0	156.0	19.0	266.0	9.1	7.0		126.5	.9
West Virginia	115.0						11.5					92.8	.7
Wisconsin	26.5			1.9	61.3					3.2			
United States	3,932.7	55.1	136.8	109.2	178.5	5,225.3	1,119.0	759.6	486.7	509.7	1,349.0	13,861.4	100.0

Continued--

Table 54.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1986 1/--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 4/					Total all fruits			Tree nuts		Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 5/	Total	Quantity 3/	Percent of U.S.	Percent	Pecans	Other 6/	Total	Quantity 3/	Percent of U.S.
			1,000 short tons			1,000 short tons						1,000 short tons	
Alabama						3.0	(7)					11.0	(7)
Arizona	87.0	77.0	123.0	26.0	313.0	336.0	1.3		8.0		8.0	336.0	1.3
Arkansas						15.9	.1		.6		.6	16.5	.1
California	2,056.0	276.0	574.0	68.0	2,974.0	10,528.1	42.3			418.8	418.8	10,946.9	42.9
Colorado						14.4	.1					14.4	.1
Connecticut						25.9	.1					25.9	.1
Delaware						14.9	.1					14.9	.1
Florida	5,355.0	1,987.0		385.0	7,727.0	7,811.6	31.4		2.8		2.8	7,814.3	30.7
Georgia						52.5	.2		60.0		60.0	112.5	.4
Hawaii						681.4	2.7			22.0	22.0	703.4	2.8
Idaho						59.8	.2					59.8	.2
Illinois						55.3	.2					55.3	.2
Indiana						20.5	.1					20.5	.1
Iowa						2.7	(7)					2.7	(7)
Kansas						3.7	(7)					3.7	(7)
Kentucky						3.0	(7)					3.0	(7)
Louisiana						1.8	(7)		15.0		15.0	16.8	.1
Maine						43.0	.2					43.0	.2
Maryland						52.5	.2					52.5	.2
Massachusetts						136.9	.5					136.9	.5
Michigan						538.7	2.2					538.7	2.1
Minnesota						9.0	(7)					9.0	(7)
Mississippi						.2	(7)		3.8		3.8	3.9	(7)
Missouri						27.4	.1					27.4	.1
Montana						1.0	(7)					1.0	(7)
New Hampshire						25.0	.1					25.0	.1
New Jersey						118.2	.5					118.2	.5
New Mexico						3.0	(7)		13.5		13.5	16.5	.1
New York						655.7	2.6					655.7	2.6
North Carolina						74.3	.3		2.0		2.0	76.3	.3
Ohio						57.1	.2					57.1	.2
Oklahoma						2.8	(7)		7.5		7.5	10.3	(7)
Oregon						318.3	1.3					333.2	1.3
Pennsylvania						432.4	1.7		14.9		14.9	432.4	1.7
Rhode Island						2.8	(7)					2.8	(7)
South Carolina						139.5	.6		3.3		3.3	142.8	.6
Tennessee						6.1	(7)					6.1	(7)
Texas	14.0	9.0			23.0	.2			20.0		20.0	47.8	.2
Utah						27.8	.1					27.8	.1
Vermont						36.7	.1					36.7	.1
Virginia						24.0	.1					24.0	.1
Washington						238.0	1.0					238.0	.9
West Virginia						2,078.9	8.3		.2		.2	2,079.1	8.2
Wisconsin						126.5	.5					126.5	.5
						92.8	.4					92.8	.4
United States	7,512.0	2,349.0	697.0	479.0	11,037.0	24,898.4	100.0		136.4	455.9	592.3	25,490.6	100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 3/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 4/ 1985/86 crop. 5/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 6/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 55.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1906 1/

Noncitrus													
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 2/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value 3/	Percent of U.S.
							1,000 dollars						Percent
Alabama						25,070	1,632					1,632	(7)
Arizona	1,263					1,139	1,643					25,070	0.6
Arkansas	92,325	18,501	10,211	359		1,049,895	154,111	68,140	178,265	900	342,749	2,299,442	.1
California	1,706						2,077	490				4,632	53.4
Colorado	8,869						1,248	776				10,893	.1
Connecticut	2,456						500					2,956	.3
Delaware												1,449	.1
Florida	4,646					1,583	19,892			50,157	10,176	60,333	1.4
Georgia												26,121	.6
Hawaii												113,753	2.6
Idaho	20,834		1,971				2,596		2,387			27,788	.6
Illinois	14,360						4,920					19,280	.4
Indiana	6,864						1,320					8,184	.2
Iowa	1,449											1,449	(7)
Kansas	693						1,665					2,358	.1
Kentucky	810						408					1,218	(7)
Louisiana							68			1,938		2,006	(7)
Maine	16,505											16,505	.4
Maryland	9,641						4,088					13,729	.3
Massachusetts	18,048				98,640	8,164	864					117,552	2.7
Michigan	65,075						8,864	2,558	2,668	6,366		143,798	3.3
Minnesota	5,484	11,520	38,583									5,484	.1
Mississippi							99					99	(7)
Missouri	7,837					899	2,520					11,256	.3
Montana		480										480	(7)
New Hampshire	9,982											9,982	.2
New Jersey	12,416				17,973		23,643			2,063		56,095	1.3
New Mexico	1,140											1,140	(7)
New York	91,260	1,188	2,835			32,898	3,308	3,773		7,626		142,888	3.3
North Carolina	10,160					539	3,281			2,424		16,404	.4
Ohio	16,048					1,762	725			3,477		22,012	.5
Oklahoma							1,837					1,837	(7)
Oregon	11,004	25,187	960		6,660		3,554	49,197	2,868	29,107		128,537	3.0
Pennsylvania	51,252	1,270	3,040			10,810	18,179	950		4,190		89,691	2.1
Rhode Island	1,224											1,224	(7)
South Carolina	4,037											43,913	1.0
Tennessee	1,572					176	39,700					2,460	.1
Texas		291		3,533			888					3,705	.1
Utah	4,690		1,543				3,705	759				12,675	.3
Vermont	8,480						1,859					8,480	.2
Virginia	43,456											48,974	1.1
Washington	489,280	3,319	59,437		5,550	37,120	5,518	72,754	3,329	6,500		686,049	15.9
West Virginia	24,410						8,760					27,748	.6
Wisconsin	9,050		788		65,783		3,338			3,648		79,269	1.8
United States	1,068,326	22,111	112,807	50,098	194,606	1,170,055	326,810	199,397	189,517	503,641	466,678	4,304,046	100.0

Continued—

Table 55.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1986 1/--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 4/				Total all fruits			Tree nuts		Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 5/	Value 3/	Percent of U.S.	Total Value 3/	Pecans	Other 6/	Total Value 3/	Percent of U.S.	Total Value 3/
	1,000 dollars											
Alabama					1,632					12,736	1.3	14,368
Arizona	15,910	11,701	48,531	8,339	109,551	1.8				109,551	1.6	109,551
Arkansas					4,945	.1				975	.1	5,920
California	363,920	59,658	169,594	21,585	2,914,199	48.3				744,885	75.4	3,659,084
Colorado					4,632	.1						4,632
Connecticut					10,893	.2						10,893
Delaware					2,956	(7)						2,956
Florida	691,082	261,621		74,327	1,027,030	59.3				3,271	.3	1,090,634
Georgia					26,121	.4				81,800	8.3	107,921
Hawaii					113,753	1.9				35,200	3.6	148,953
Idaho					27,788	.5						27,788
Illinois					19,280	.3						19,280
Indiana					8,184	.1						8,184
Iowa					1,449	(7)						1,449
Kansas					2,358	(7)						2,358
Kentucky					1,218	(7)						1,218
Louisiana					2,006	(7)				17,880	1.8	19,886
Maine					16,505	.3						16,505
Maryland					15,729	.2						15,729
Massachusetts					117,552	1.9						117,552
Michigan					143,798	2.4						143,798
Minnesota					5,484	.1						5,484
Mississippi					99	(7)				5,969	.6	6,068
Missouri					11,256	.2						11,256
Montana					480	(7)						480
New Hampshire					9,982	.2						9,982
New Jersey					56,095	.9						56,095
New Mexico					1,140	(7)				24,570	2.5	25,710
New York					142,888	2.4						142,888
North Carolina					16,404	.3				2,360	.2	18,764
Ohio					22,012	.4						22,012
Oregon					1,837	(7)				9,143	.9	10,980
Pennsylvania					128,537	2.1				10,788	1.1	139,325
Rhode Island					89,691	1.5						89,691
South Carolina					1,224	(6)						1,224
Tennessee					43,913	.7				3,575	.4	47,488
Texas	3,166	2,076			2,460	(9)				2,460	(7)	2,460
Utah					3,705	.1				34,100	3.5	37,805
Vermont					12,675	.2						12,675
Virginia					8,480	.1						8,480
Washington					48,974	.8						48,974
West Virginia					686,049	11.4				179	(7)	686,228
Wisconsin					27,748	.5						27,748
United States	1,074,078	335,056	218,125	104,251	1,731,510	100.0	6,035,556	196,379	791,052	987,431	100.0	7,022,987
												100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 3/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 4/ 1985/86 crop. 5/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 6/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual Summary, NASS, USDA.

Table 56.--Almonds (shelled basis): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, California, 1970-86

Year	Production	Prices	Value
	Million pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars
1970	149.0	53.8	80,104
1971	162.0	53.8	87,100
1972	151.0	65.0	98,125
1973	155.0	128.8	199,660
1974	230.0	74.0	170,100
1975	186.0	63.7	118,400
1976	284.0	64.8	184,032
1977	313.0	84.5	264,485
1978	181.0	145.0	262,450
1979	376.0	153.0	575,280
1980	322.0	147.0	473,340
1981	408.0	78.0	299,520
1982	347.0	94.0	311,140
1983	242.0	104.0	231,920
1984	590.0	77.4	446,134
1985	465.0	80.0	360,640
1986 1/	250.0	192.0	461,568

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 57.--Filberts (in-shell): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, United States, 1970-86

Year	Oregon			Washington			Oregon and Washington		
	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value
	1/			1/			1/		
	Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars	Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars	Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
1970	8,750	570	4,988	510	571	291	9,260	570	5,279
1971	11,000	414	4,554	370	416	154	11,370	414	4,708
1972	9,600	508	4,877	550	509	280	10,150	508	5,157
1973	11,700	570	6,669	550	635	349	12,250	573	7,018
1974	6,400	560	3,584	300	565	170	6,700	560	3,754
1975	11,800	610	7,198	320	595	190	12,120	610	7,388
1976	6,950	640	4,448	220	635	140	7,170	640	4,588
1977	11,400	687	7,832	350	674	236	11,750	687	8,068
1978	13,700	805	11,029	350	835	292	14,050	806	11,321
1979	12,700	951	12,078	300	970	291	13,000	951	12,369
1980	15,100	1,151	17,386	300	1,181	354	15,400	1,152	17,740
1981	14,400	786	11,319	300	770	231	14,700	786	11,550
1982	18,400	680	12,512	400	677	271	18,800	680	12,783
1983	8,000	554	4,432	200	720	144	8,200	558	4,576
1984	13,200	617	8,144	200	875	175	13,400	621	8,319
1985	24,300	677	16,451	300	957	287	24,600	680	16,738
1986 2/	14,900	724	10,788	200	895	179	15,100	726	10,967

1/ Production is the quantity sold or utilized. Excludes unharvested production for Oregon, 500 tons in 1974. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 58.--Walnuts (English), (in-shell): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, United States, 1970-86

Year	California			Oregon			California and Oregon		
	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value
	1/ Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars	1/ Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars	1/ Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
1970	108,000	407	43,956	3,800	360	1,368	111,800	405	45,324
1971	135,000	420	56,700	1,400	290	406	136,400	419	57,106
1972	116,000	564	65,424	800	538	430	116,800	564	65,854
1973	174,000	605	105,270	1,000	550	550	175,000	605	105,820
1974	155,000	419	64,945	1,500	380	570	156,500	419	65,515
1975	198,000	456	90,288	1,300	390	507	199,300	456	90,795
1976	183,000	627	114,741	700	605	424	183,700	627	115,165
1977	192,000	725	139,200	500	710	355	192,500	725	139,555
1978	160,000	1,302	208,320	(3)	(3)	(3)	---	---	---
1979	208,000	847	176,176	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	197,000	936	184,392	---	---	---	---	---	---
1981	225,000	1,014	228,150	---	---	---	---	---	---
1982	234,000	1,020	238,680	---	---	---	---	---	---
1983	199,000	631	125,569	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	213,000	730	155,490	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	219,000	798	174,762	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986 2/	180,000	1,080	194,400	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Additional quantities not harvested are as follows (tons): - Oregon, 200. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Estimates discontinued after 1977 crop.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 59.--Macadamia nuts (in-shell): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, Hawaii, 1970-86

Year	Production	Prices	Value
	1,000 pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars
1970	13,216	21.7	2,868
1971	14,448	24.7	3,569
1972	13,110	23.3	3,055
1973	12,124	25.5	3,092
1974	16,370	32.0	5,238
1975	18,210	31.6	5,754
1976	18,990	36.9	7,007
1977	19,680	40.8	8,029
1978	20,980	53.8	11,287
1979	26,660	62.9	16,769
1980	33,390	72.4	24,174
1981	33,360	79.3	26,454
1982	36,720	73.9	27,136
1983	36,420	65.7	23,928
1984	37,700	69.2	26,088
1985	42,000	72.5	30,450
1986 1/	44,000	80.0	35,200

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 60.--Pistachios 1/ (in-shell): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, California, 1977-86

Year	Production	Prices	Value
	1,000 pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars
1977	4,500	104.0	4,680
1978	2,500	124.0	3,100
1979	17,200	160.0	27,520
1980	26,900	205.0	55,145
1981	14,500	136.0	19,759
1982	43,400	145.0	63,068
1983	26,400	142.0	37,488
1984	63,100	98.0	61,838
1985	27,100	135.0	36,471
1986 2/	74,900	119.0	88,917

1/ Estimated begin in 1977. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts NASS, USDA.

Table 61.--Pecans (in-shell): Production, season-average grower prices, and value, United States, 1970-86

Year	Improved varieties			Native and seedling			All pecans		
	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value	Production	Prices	Value
	1,000 pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents/pound	1,000 dollars
1970	81,720	42.1	34,403	73,380	35.6	26,125	155,100	39.0	60,528
1971	142,300	35.4	50,369	103,900	29.8	30,917	246,200	33.0	81,286
1972	88,990	46.1	41,028	94,110	38.9	36,608	183,100	42.4	77,636
1973	145,200	42.6	61,793	130,500	30.3	39,494	275,700	36.7	101,287
1974	86,800	52.5	45,542	50,300	38.2	19,199	137,100	47.2	64,741
1975	110,100	46.5	51,164	136,700	34.4	47,036	246,800	39.8	98,200
1976	77,300	87.5	67,603	25,800	63.5	16,380	103,100	81.5	83,983
1977	137,900	66.0	91,015	98,700	46.0	45,444	236,600	57.7	136,459
1978	164,500	64.5	106,170	85,400	52.8	45,080	249,900	60.5	151,250
1979	101,100	70.0	70,742	109,500	41.9	45,921	210,600	55.4	116,663
1980	128,500	84.8	109,015	55,000	62.3	34,254	183,500	78.1	143,269
1981	174,550	64.7	112,987	164,550	43.7	71,855	339,100	54.5	184,842
1982	169,000	72.6	122,776	49,600	49.8	24,715	218,600	67.5	147,491
1983	167,250	67.7	113,199	102,750	44.0	45,190	270,000	58.7	158,389
1984	169,230	68.2	115,406	63,170	46.6	29,424	232,400	62.3	144,830
1985	152,500	79.1	120,582	91,900	49.7	45,706	244,400	68.0	166,288
1986 1/	182,650	79.3	144,765	90,050	57.3	51,614	272,700	72.0	196,379

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, NASS, USDA.

Table 62.—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, 1970 to date

Crop year 1/	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Pistachios 2/	Macadamia	Other 3/	Total
Pounds								
1970	0.34	0.06	0.36	0.37	N.A.	0.02	0.59	1.73
1971	.36	.07	.37	.42	N.A.	.02	.61	1.85
1972	.36	.07	.38	.39	N.A.	.02	.71	1.92
1973	.26	.10	.36	.39	N.A.	.02	.57	1.69
1974	.26	.05	.34	.42	N.A.	.02	.45	1.54
1975	.35	.08	.33	.51	N.A.	.03	.60	1.90
1976	.42	.07	.29	.51	N.A.	.03	.55	1.87
1977	.45	.07	.30	.51	.04	.03	.28	1.68
1978	.39	.08	.32	.39	.04	.03	.42	1.67
1979	.37	.04	.40	.47	.04	.04	.38	1.73
1980	.42	.05	.36	.50	.04	.04	.32	1.73
1981	.50	.05	.37	.49	.03	.04	.33	1.80
1982	.58	.07	.41	.45	.04	.05	.46	2.06
1983	.58	.05	.40	.58	.05	.05	.52	2.22
1984	.67	.07	.46	.47	.06	.05	.47	2.25
1985	.81	.07	.39	.47	.05	.05	.45	2.28
1986 4/	.56	.07	.37	.45	.05	.06	.48	2.03

1/ Beginning August of year indicated for filberts and walnuts, September for pistachios, January for macadamias, and July for all others. 2/ Estimates begin in 1977. 3/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios (until 1977), chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. 4/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

Table 63.—Tree nuts: Exports, United States, 1970-86

Year	Almonds		Walnuts		Pecans		Filberts	
	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell
Metric tons								
1970	27,199	1,604	1,679	5,042	658	581	124	405
1971	32,236	963	1,510	9,595	659	249	117	192
1972	30,860	2,188	2,388	14,103	876	481	123	315
1973	24,044	1,458	1,569	16,708	772	335	167	423
1974	36,077	3,065	2,494	19,951	1,105	763	97	763
1975	42,628	2,352	2,788	35,545	1,368	482	114	595
1976	55,030	720	4,775	39,446	1,193	546	245	821
1977	60,530	1,110	5,041	31,744	1,011	462	226	1,353
1978	59,883	1,398	3,760	27,259	1,166	1,454	663	1,365
1979	53,892	1,441	2,980	29,554	1,063	728	1,255	2,675
1980	80,976	1,602	4,916	44,936	1,413	872	1,195	3,808
1981	70,334	2,756	4,331	48,105	1,560	1,200	869	2,042
1982	67,259	4,974	4,002	37,595	1,237	4,161	750	1,412
1983	57,457	2,959	4,342	27,073	1,026	1,689	1,104	1,663
1984	79,126	2,669	6,190	39,531	730	1,198	663	1,322
1985	129,437	6,063	7,423	44,046	593	809	1,036	1,420
1986	102,185	3,640	8,538	45,155	761	708	3,123	3,778

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

CHANGES IN THE U.S. PROCESSING FRUIT INDUSTRY

by

Ben W. Huang*

ABSTRACT: Total fruit production has increased sharply since 1970 due to a significant rise in noncitrus production. Processing tonnage of all fruit has surged upward with a 41-percent increase in noncitrus fruit used for processing. Although the proportion of noncitrus fruit used for processing has remained relatively steady, there have been shifts in the relative importance of different types of processing. In contrast, the proportion of the U.S. citrus crop used for processing has dropped moderately, reflecting sharply reduced Florida orange production in the 1980's. Demand for processed fruit has grown moderately, with the most increase in processed citrus items. Increased fruit production around the world has created keen competition for U.S. processed fruit in major world markets. With promotional activities, trade bargaining, and the weaker dollar, export markets for most processed fruit have recently improved. Improvement in processing technology and new products will enhance demand for processed fruit items in the future.

KEYWORDS: Processed fruit, citrus, noncitrus, production, utilization, consumption, trade, outlook.

The processing fruit industry has undergone many changes since 1970 because of extreme weather, significant developments in production, improved processing technology, shifts in utilization and consumer tastes and preferences, increased competition in the world market, and other forces. Moreover, there have been shifts in the relative importance of different types of processing. This study discusses significant changes in the processing fruit industry during 1970-85 and examines prospects for the years ahead.

Geographical Distribution of Production

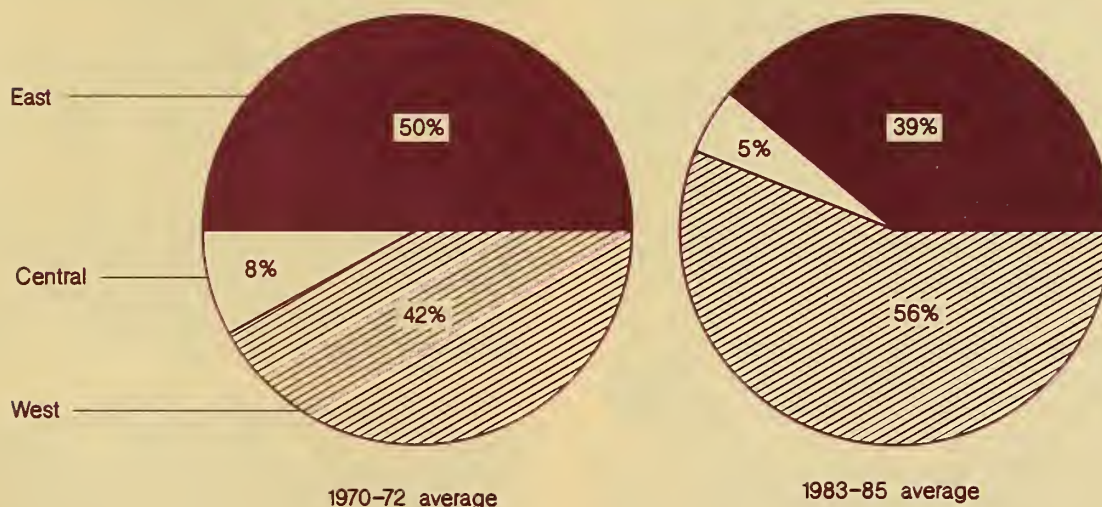
Because of climate, U.S. fruit production is concentrated in a few States. Approximately 88 percent of total deciduous fruit output comes from seven States: California, Hawaii, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Citrus production is concentrated in only four States—Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas—because citrus fruits are semitropical and do not tolerate freezing temperatures.

California leads all States in production of deciduous fruits except apples and cherries. In 1985, California produced 58 percent of total U.S. deciduous output, including all U.S. production of dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, and pomegranates. Washington, New York, and Michigan are the leading apple producers, accounting for 54 percent of the total U.S. output in 1985. California and South Carolina accounted for 80 percent of the total peach crop in 1985. Grapes are commercially grown in several States, although 90 percent of U.S. production is in California.

Florida leads output for all citrus except lemons. Although the State produced two-thirds of the U.S. citrus crop in 1984/85, its share has declined since then because of recent freezes. California's share increased to 29 percent in 1984/85, while Texas' share declined sharply because of the December 1983 freeze. Florida produced more than 70 percent of the citrus crop in the early 1970's. In 1984/85, Florida produced 69 percent of the orange crop and 83 percent of the grapefruit crop. Lemons are commercially grown almost exclusively in California and Arizona. California accounted for 77 percent of the total domestic lemon crop in 1984/85.

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Comparison of Shares of U.S. Fruit Production by Region



Production Trends

U.S. utilized fruit production has increased 18 percent since 1970-72 because of a sharp rise in noncitrus production; citrus production has fallen slightly. Total noncitrus production rose 43 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. The increase is attributed in part to an unusually low 1970-72 base period caused by the 1972 spring freeze in California. This freeze damaged crops significantly, especially grapes and prunes.

Among the major noncitrus fruits, grapes showed the largest growth, up 69 percent from an annual average of 3.2 million tons during 1970-72 to 5.4 million during 1983-85. Most of the increase was from California. As demand for wine accelerated in the 1970's, heavy plantings of grape vines in California expanded bearing area. The expansion was aided by special farm tax provisions that created development incentives for increasing area. As a result, California grape production rose from 2.85 million tons in 1970-72 to 4.95 million in 1983-85. Despite increased production, the share of U.S. grapes for processing use has decreased from 94 percent in 1970-72 to 87 percent in 1983-85.

Apple production rose 32 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85, with most of the increase in Washington, Michigan, and New York. Production in Michigan and New York

rose 22 and 14 percent, respectively.

Washington, the leading producer, accounts for almost 30 percent of the U.S. apple crop. Production in Washington more than doubled from 1970-72 to 1983-85 because of heavy plantings in the early 1970's. The expansion of apple acreage in Washington has resulted from the combined effects of profitability and tax benefits.

U.S. peach production, while fluctuating erratically, decreased 20 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. California growers uprooted large numbers of clingstone peach trees in the early 1980's because of low prices resulting from reduced demand for canned peaches and fruit cocktail. From 1970-72 to 1983-85, California clingstone production, most of which is for canning, decreased 31 percent. This lowered California's share of the total U.S. peach crop from 48 to 41 percent.

South Carolina is one of the leading freestone peach-producing States, but because of capricious weather, production has fluctuated widely. In contrast, California freestone production gained 19 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. Overall, U.S. freestone peach production has decreased 7 percent since 1970. Some of these peaches are used for canning, freezing, and drying.

U.S. pear production varied widely from 1970 to 1985, but expanded 17 percent

between 1970-72 and 1983-85. California, Oregon, and Washington are the major producing States. Although California is the largest producer, its output decreased slightly between 1970-72 and 1983-85, while production in Oregon and Washington rose 40 and 46 percent, respectively. Reduced consumer demand for canned pears has caused California growers to remove many Bartlett pear trees. In contrast, increased pear production in Oregon and Washington was largely the result of larger plantings of winter pear trees to accommodate a strong gain in fresh pear consumption.

The slight decline in U.S. citrus fruit production since 1970-72 has mainly been due to a moderate decrease in orange production, which in turn has resulted from the recent freezes in Florida and Texas. During the last 16 years, U.S. orange production has fluctuated from a high of 11.8 million tons in 1979/80 to a low of 6.7 million in 1984/85. Florida has been the leading orange-producing State since 1945/46.

Florida orange production reached its highest level, 9.3 million tons, in 1979/80, as extensive plantings after the severe 1962 freeze came into full bearing. However, because of several subsequent freezes, Florida orange production fell to 4.7 million tons in 1984/85, the smallest crop since 1967/68. Comparing the 1970-72 period with 1983-85, Florida orange output declined 14 percent and its share of the total domestic crop fell 8 percent to 69 percent. Almost 94 percent of the total crop in the mid-1980's went for processing, up from 90 percent in the early 1970's.

Conversely, California orange production has increased 47 percent since the early 1970's, as the extensive shift in new plantings from southern to central California started to bear fruit. A smaller portion of the U.S. orange crop is produced in Arizona and Texas, but their output is trending downward. A small proportion of oranges from Arizona, California, and Texas is used for processing.

Since 1970, U.S. grapefruit production has fluctuated from a low of about 2.18 million tons in 1983/84 to a high of 3.03 million in 1976/77. Output during 1983-85 was moderately below the 1970-72 period because of freezes in Florida and Texas. Florida is a

leading producer, but its share of U.S. production remained relatively steady between 1970-72 and 1983-85. Moreover, its crop for processing use has decreased slightly as a share of utilized production.

Texas grapefruit output peaked at 557,000 tons in 1981/82, largely as a result of increased production of the Ruby Red variety, which has strong export demand. The 1983 freeze reduced the Texas crop in 1983/84 to only 128,000 tons, the lowest since 1967/68. No commercial supplies were harvested in 1984/85, but production is gradually recovering, reaching 77,000 tons in 1986/87, up from 9,000 in 1985/86.

U.S. lemon production rose 50 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. With an upturn in bearing acreage, California-Arizona lemon production peaked above 1.2 million tons in 1980/81. Processing use has increased its share of the crop. From 1970-72 to 1983-85, the proportion of lemons used for processing increased from 41 to 52 percent.

Changes in Utilization

Processing tonnage of all fruit has moved up sharply since 1970 due primarily to an increase in noncitrus fruit production. Comparing the 1970-72 average with the 1983-85 average, total citrus tonnage used for processing fell 6 percent, although noncitrus fruit used for processing rose 43 percent during the same period. Overall, processing tonnage of fruit amounted to 16.8 million tons in 1983-85, up 14 percent from 1970-72. The proportion of total sales for fresh and processing use fluctuated within a narrow range during the 1970's but fell in the early 1980's, when freezes severely damaged citrus in Florida and Texas.

The proportion of the citrus crop used for processing dropped from 71 to 67 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85, primarily because of sharply reduced Florida orange production. Florida has dominated the processing orange market, accounting for more than 90 percent of total U.S. processing tonnage, because of a very large pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The freezes of the early eighties have resulted in decreased packs of all processed orange products between 1970-72 and 1983-85, except chilled orange juice. However, there

have been changes in the relative importance of processing uses for different products in Florida. The proportion of oranges used for FCOJ has increased, but oranges used for all other processed orange products have declined. The increased use of oranges for FCOJ is largely attributed to strong demand for chilled orange juice, most of which is reprocessed from FCOJ.

The freezes in Florida and Texas during the early eighties also have resulted in less use of grapefruit for processing. Total quantity of the grapefruit crop used for processing dropped 14 percent, and the processing share also fell from 58 to 54 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. However, there have been changes in the relative importance of use for different processed products in Florida. The total quantity used for processing was reported down for all products, except frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ). Total FCGJ pack tripled between 1970-72 and 1983-85. Although the quantity used for chilled grapefruit juice was down, the total chilled grapefruit juice pack doubled between 1970-72 and 1983-85; some of the chilled grapefruit juice was reprocessed from FCGJ. In contrast, reduced demand has cut the canned grapefruit juice pack sharply, to only 10.6 million cases (24 No. 2's) in 1983-85, compared with 18.8 million in 1970-72.

The proportion of deciduous fruit used for processing remained steady at 65 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85, but there have been shifts in the relative importance of

canning, drying, freezing, crushing, and other types of processing.

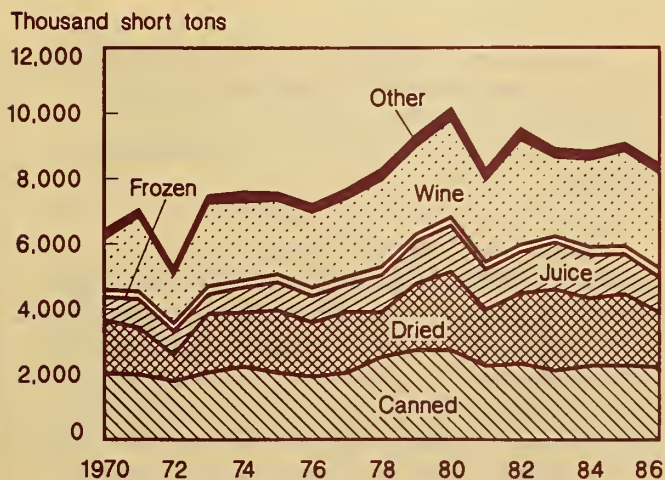
For instance, increased wine consumption triggered big increases in grape production, which meant crushing took a larger share of noncitrus for processing. The quantity of grapes crushed for wine increased 48 percent from 1970-72 to 1983-85. California's grapes crushed for wine accounted for 96 percent of total U.S. grapes used for wine in 1983-85. However, the large increase in grape production in Washington led to a rapid rise in the amount of Washington grapes crushed for wine. The total quantity of Washington grapes crushed for wine increased to 18,700 tons in 1983-85, from only 2,800 in 1970-72.

Rising consumer demand for noncitrus juice also has boosted the use of apples for juice and added greatly to juice's share of total noncitrus processing. The quantity of apples used for juice increased 82 percent from 1970-72 to 1983-85, and more than half of the processing apples have gone to juice and cider in recent years. The major apple juice producing States are Washington, New York, Michigan, and California.

In contrast, the reduced share of deciduous fruit used for canning has been associated with sharp declines in peach and pear use. Lower domestic consumption and the weak export market for canned fruit decreased the use of peaches and pears for canning. Almost all peaches used for canning are from California, and the total quantity of peaches canned was down 35 percent between 1970-72 and 1983-85. Although the quantity of Bartlett pears used for processing has declined substantially since the late 1970's, it still remained unchanged between 1970-72 and 1983-85. Most of these canning pears are from the Pacific States.

While apples account for a relatively large proportion of canning, the total quantity does not show any trend. However, comparing 1970-72 with 1983-85, apples used for canning increased only 13 percent, but the proportion of total processing apples for canning dropped from 41 percent in 1970-72 to 33 percent in 1983-85. Half of the apples for canning are from Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania. Overall, the share of deciduous fruit for canning fell from 31 percent in the early 1970's to 25 percent in the mid-1980's.

Use of Processing Noncitrus Fruit



The small quantity of deciduous fruit used for freezing has fluctuated only slightly since 1970, but its share of total U.S. noncitrus produced for freezing has declined. Pie and related bakery goods are the major outlets for frozen deciduous fruit. Most tart cherries, the leading frozen fruit, are processed in Michigan.

On the other hand, the quantity of deciduous fruit for drying—mainly raisins, prunes, and apples—increased considerably, and its share of total processing deciduous production rose from 20 percent in 1970–72 to 25 percent during 1983–85. The cereal industry's greater use of dried fruit, as well as strong export demand, probably resulted in the rising use of deciduous fruit for drying. Furthermore, California wineries used a very large quantity of raisin type grapes for crushing. Almost all raisins and dried prunes are produced in California. For dried apples, California and New York are the two leading producing States.

Trends in Consumption

U.S. per capita processed fruit consumption has grown at the moderate rate of 1.6 percent per year from 1970–1985, reaching 118 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) in 1985. Processed citrus items gave rise to the increase. Processed citrus consumption increased in both absolute and relative terms. In 1970–72, per capita consumption of processed citrus averaged 68 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) per year, 69 percent of total processed fruit. By 1983–85, it reached 87.4 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), 77

percent of the total. The rise in per capita consumption of processed citrus over the past years was marked by sharp increases in FCOJ and chilled orange juice (COJ).

Since FCOJ's introduction in the mid-1940's, per capita consumption has trended upward, and since the early 1970's, it has increased almost 53 percent. The increase resulted from several factors: improved distribution, more brands, better marketing techniques, higher disposable personal income, increased advertising and promotion, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences.

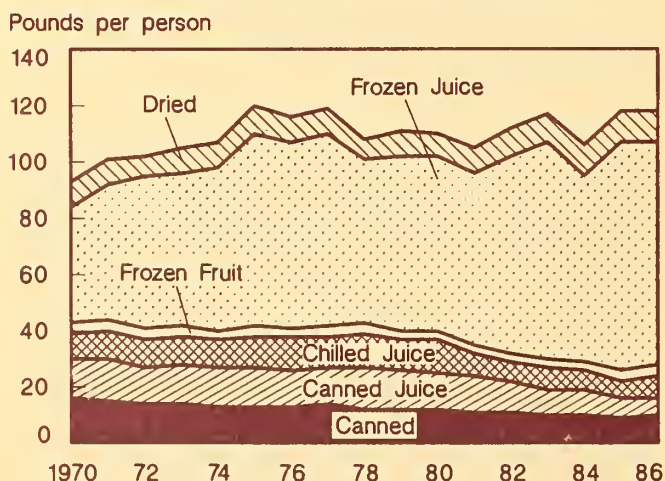
FCOJ accounted for 90 percent of total frozen citrus juice pack. Data on per capita COJ consumption are available only for juice processed from Florida oranges. Actual COJ consumption is larger than the estimates because in recent years some FCOJ imported from Brazil and Florida has moved to States outside of Florida for reconstitution into chilled juice at dairy plants. There are no data available on how much imported and Florida FCOJ is reconstituted into COJ in the United States.

Several factors have caused increased COJ sales. Convenience and lifestyle changes, especially greater numbers of women employed outside the home, had a major impact. Increased shelf space for COJ in supermarket dairy cases and produce sections, more brand names, and more advertising have also contributed to the sales increase. The development of convenient packages such as plastic containers and tetra brik aseptic packages also has encouraged consumption. Finally, the declining price difference between FCOJ and COJ has influenced consumers to increase COJ purchases.

Consumers' interest in FCGJ and lemon juice also has increased. Although total consumption remains small, per capita consumption has risen sharply since the early 1970's.

While per capita consumption of processed citrus increased greatly, per capita processed noncitrus fruit consumption declined from 30.6 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) in 1970–72 to 26.4 in 1983–85. The decrease was attributed primarily to canned fruit, which has dropped at an annual rate of 2.4 percent since 1970. Less canned fruit consumption can be

Per Capita Processed Fruit Consumption



traced to several factors. Consumers are now more conscious of health and nutrition, demanding less sugar in food, including canned fruit traditionally packed in heavy syrup. More consumer spending on food away from home also reduces the opportunity to consume canned fruit. Furthermore, canned fruit prices are generally higher than those for fresh fruit. Lack of advertisement and promotion for canned fruit also probably is important.

With the increased use of raisins in many food items during recent years, total per capita dried fruit consumption rose at an average rate of 1 percent per year between 1970 and 1985 to 10.9 pounds (fresh weight equivalent). Total frozen fruit consumption has remained relatively steady over the last 16 years. Because data series for apple juice have been discontinued in recent years, per capita noncitrus fruit juice consumption estimates do not cover the whole picture. Yet, per capita canned apple juice consumption has trended upward according to data on imported apple juice and apples used for juice and cider.

Shifts in International Trade

Increased fruit production around the world has created keen competition for U.S. processed fruit in major world markets. Consequently, exports of U.S. canned fruit, especially peaches and fruit cocktail subsidized by several competing countries, have steadily declined. Exports of major canned fruit in the early 1970's amounted to approximately 10 percent of the domestic pack. With exports steadily declining, the 1983-85 period average dropped to 5.6 percent.

The EC and Canada were traditionally major markets for U.S. canned fruit. However, the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has allowed the Community to become self-sufficient in canned fruit since the accession of Spain. During 1984/85, EC canned fruit purchases, such as peaches and fruit cocktail, accounted for only 1 to 2 percent of total U.S. major canned fruit exports. Increasing noncitrus production in Western Europe and Latin America, the strong U.S. dollar of a few years ago, foreign tariff and nontariff barriers, and export subsidies in other countries also significantly reduced U.S. processed fruit exports.

Exports of canned fruit to the Far East have increased since 1970. In 1985, exports to the East Asia and Pacific region accounted for 42 percent of total canned peach exports, 16 percent of total canned pear exports, and 36 percent of total canned fruit cocktail exports. Continued promotional activities in the Pacific Rim area via the Targeted Export Assistance Program (TEA) contributed to increased exports to this area in 1986 and also helped to replace markets lost to the EC.

The United States was a net exporter of FCOJ, the largest of the processed fruit products, until the late 1970's. Imports, mostly from Brazil, now far exceed exports. The major importers of U.S. FCOJ are Canada, Europe, and the Far East. Canada, the most important U.S. export market for FCOJ, accounted for more than 48 percent of U.S. exports in the 1980's, just slightly more than in the 1970's. Canada's imports had grown steadily until the early 1980's Florida freezes.

Brazil has recently increased its share of the Canadian market because of short U.S. supplies and relatively high U.S. prices. U.S. FCOJ exports to Europe have steadily declined, and in 1984 they fell below the levels of the 1970's, mostly because of unfavorable bilateral exchange rates. On the other hand, the Far East has been an area of dramatic expansion, tripling U.S. imports between 1970 and 1984. Relaxation of tight Japanese import quotas and relatively favorable exchange rates with Pacific Rim countries have aided the expansion. U.S. FCOJ exports increased throughout the 1970's, but have fluctuated widely since 1980, hitting their lowest level, 170,884 milliliters (single-strength base), in 1985 because of reduced Florida production.

The quantity of U.S. domestic dried fruit exports, particularly raisins, has not changed greatly since 1970, although there have been wide fluctuations from year to year. Comparing the 1970-72 average with 1983-85, dried fruit exports increased almost 9 percent. U.S. raisin exports lost some EC markets in the early 1980's because of larger South African exports to the EC. However, the demand for U.S. raisins in the EC strengthened in 1986, aided by the weakening dollar and promotional efforts through the TEA. Other U.S. dried fruit markets have also shifted. Japan has become the leading

importer of U.S.-produced raisins. Consequently, raisin exports to the East Asia and Pacific region now account for 42 percent of the total. Exports of dried prunes, another major dried fruit item, have increased 33 percent since the early 1970's. Major importers are the EC, which accounted for 53 percent of the total, and Japan, which took 15 percent in 1986.

Although the United States is the world's leading processor of canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail, U.S. imports of canned fruit continue to rise and account for an increasing share of shrinking U.S. consumption. Imports of canned fruit, principally from Spain, Greece, Argentina, Italy, and South Africa, were practically negligible until the last few years. Total U.S. imports of the major canned fruits have increased from 145 million pounds annually during 1970-72 to 250 million annually in 1983-85.

Imports of peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail were 5 percent of total U.S. supply of these canned fruits in 1983-85, up from 3 percent in 1970-72. Several factors have contributed to the recent rapid growth in imports, including expansion of world fruit production, the Third World's urgent need for hard currency, and subsidized production and processing in major exporting countries. However, because of the weak dollar and increased promotion activity through the TEA, imports of canned fruit have been reduced sharply so far in 1986/87, and exports have surged upward from a year ago.

U.S. imports of FCOJ have been heavy to meet rising domestic demand after the recent Florida freezes. The United States has been a net importer of FCOJ since the late 1970's. The cost differences between domestic and foreign producers have also contributed to the growth of imports. Consequently, imports captured 34 percent of total U.S. domestic FCOJ supply during 1983-85, compared with only 11 percent in 1970-72. Brazil has accounted for approximately 95 percent of total U.S. FCOJ imports since 1978 and is now a major competitor in the U.S. FCOJ market. Not only are Brazilian bulk shipments of FCOJ common, but the relative importance of major ports of entry have shifted from Florida to the Northeast, allowing the Brazilian juice advantages in transportation costs and better

access to dairy plants processing bulk FCOJ into chilled juice.

High retail prices for FCOJ have resulted in a shift in consumption in recent years from FCOJ to apple juice. Imports of apple juice jumped to 148,346 metric tons in 1985/86, from about 81,725 in 1978. Most U.S. apple juice imports are from West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain, and South Africa.

Strawberries are the principal frozen fruit import. Most frozen strawberries are imported from Mexico, with import figures showing no clear trends over the last 16 years. However, the share of total U.S. frozen strawberry supply provided by imports declined from 24 percent in 1970-72 to 10 percent in 1983-85.

Among U.S. imports of dried fruit items, figs and dates are the two most important, accounting for almost all major dried fruit imports. Most U.S. dried fruit imports are from Iran, Pakistan, Greece, and Turkey.

Prospective Developments

The fruit industry is expected to continue changing in the years ahead. There will be fewer fruit farms, continued development of new varieties, and increased bearing acreage for several fruits. Total fruit production in the long run is expected to increase more than population growth. Because of climatic constraints, fruit production will remain concentrated in a few States. Fruit production for processing will continue to be a major proportion of total bearing and harvested area of commercial fruit, particularly citrus.

Production of deciduous fruit will continue to center primarily on the West Coast, and California will remain the dominant producer and probably further increase its share of the market. Most deciduous fruit for processing will continue to be concentrated in the West. Among the important deciduous fruits, apple production will be growing faster than population. Dwarf and semidwarf apple trees planted in the past years are expected to have greater per acre production.

Strong demand for Granny Smith apples has stimulated large plantings of trees in California and Washington, promising increased production in the years ahead. Greater production of fresh-variety apples is expected to shift more dual purpose varieties to processing use.

Increased acreage for avocados, grapes, kiwifruit, nectarines, and plums will further boost production of these fruits in California. Recent plantings of new variety pears are expected to result in increased production in Oregon and Washington. However, no further uprooting of Clingstone peach trees is expected, as supply and demand for canned peaches recently have improved greatly.

Citrus production in Florida and Texas is expected to recover gradually from the recent freezes, but production in Arizona and California is not likely to expand significantly in the near future. Consequently, U.S. citrus production is unlikely to match the record 16.5 million tons in 1979/80 for several years. However, the share of citrus fruit for processing is expected to increase in the years ahead.

With the expectation of increased fruit production, the processing fruit industry will further improve facilities and equipment. Processing plants will adopt more automated operations.

One technological advancement that could benefit the fruit industry is the steril-vac process, which removes air from both the fruit and its container but does not dilute the flavor and nutrients with water, syrup, or brine used in conventional canning methods. A solar-drying system using an inexpensive polyethylene solar-collector may be used for drying fruit—particularly raisins. The dehydrofreezing process will continue to provide a potential processing technique for fruit used in manufacturing products such as bakery products. The innovation in tetra briks aseptic packaging for fruit juice has added convenience and enhanced demand because of

ease in storage and handling. In the years ahead, processing of fruits for juice likely will grow more rapidly than canning, drying, or freezing.

Demand for processed fruit will rise in the years ahead, mainly because of population growth and continued increases in disposable personal income. Other factors include improved distribution and availability, introduction of new product forms, increased advertising and promotion, and the desire of increasingly health-conscious consumers to include certain processed fruit items in the diet. Per capita processed fruit consumption, especially of fruit juice and dried fruit such as raisins, is expected to continue climbing. Apple juice, because of its improved taste and flavor, will likely continue to enjoy its market boom.

More fruit juice items will be introduced in the market, and they are likely to become increasingly appealing. Dried fruit, long a year-round staple, will be increasingly used in the mixed snack packs of raisins, nuts, and some other items such as chocolate chips. Also, more raisins and dried apples will be used in breakfast cereals. The increased employment of women and the desire for more leisure time will also contribute to the growing demand for convenience foods, including processed fruit items.

Foreign market potential for processed fruit is likely to be favorable, and the fruit industry is constantly looking for new markets. With promotional activities and trade bargaining, the Far East markets for canned and dried fruit that show signs of growth are Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Indonesia. Prospects for higher personal income, increased population, and improved living standards in the Far East enhance U.S. export potential. U.S. imports of most processed fruit, particularly canned fruit, may remain slight if the U.S. dollar stays weak. Imports of items such as FCOJ and apple juice, however, are likely to remain large to meet domestic demand.

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